

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 220

16 November 1981

BULGARIA

Polish 'Front of National Accord' Proposed [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 Nov]	C 1
PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Concludes Visit	C 2
BCP Secretary Dimitur Stanishev Arrives in Cuba	C 2
Lukanov-Led Delegation Returns From Netherlands	C 2
Briefs: Group Returns From Indonesia; Leaders at Algerian Reception	C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Soviet Meat Supplies to Poland Show Friendship	D 1
MSZMP's Korom on Hungarian Counterrevolution [RUDE PRAVO 10 Nov]	D 1
U.S. Uses Soviet Sub Affair 'To Twist Facts'	D 4
Daily Calls U.S. Press Conferences Illogical [Rusko in Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Nov]	D 5
'Bright Star' Called 'Irresponsible Hazard' [ROLNICKY NOVINY 12 Nov]	D 6
Trade Unionists' International Aid Noted [Nielsenova in PRACE 11 Nov]	D 7
Trade Union Council Declaration Supports Cuba [RUDE PRAVO 12 Nov]	D 7
Daily Views Attempts Against Student Unity [MLADA FRONTA 12 Nov]	D 8
Interior Minister Returns From Visit to Iraq	D 8
Husak, Strougal Congratulate Dos Santos	D 8
Slovak Minister Condemns 'Shopping Fever' [Bratislava PRAVDA 9 Nov]	D 9
Briefs: Agreement With Cuba Signed	D 11

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Bright Star: 'Threatening the Use of Force'	E 1
Minister Fischer Continues Visit to France [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Nov]	E 1
Joint Meeting With West Berlin Senat Delegates [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Nov]	E 2
Willi Stoph Receives CSSR Minister 10 Nov [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Nov]	E 2
Deputy Premier Receives Hungarian Planning Head [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Nov]	E 2
Reportage on Observance of Great October Soviet Ambassador's Reception	E 3
Mueckenberger Address 6 Nov [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7-8 Nov]	E 3
SED's Schuerer Receives Angolan Minister [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Nov]	E 6

HUNGARY

Daily Views Background to Polish Strike 28 Oct	F 1
[Kurti, Varro in MAGYAR HIRLAP 12 Nov]	
'Bright Star' Maneuvers Reported, Criticized	F 3
'Demonstration of Strength'	F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 12 Nov]	
Military 'Pressure'	F 4
Kadar, Leaders Meet With USSR's Yepishev	F 4
Gaspar Talks With British TU Delegation	F 5
Gaspar, Delegation Leave for Italian TU Congress	F 5
Faluvegi's Economic Talks in GDR Reported	F 5
CSSR Official Cited on Supplies, 'Buying Fever'	F 5
Brandt Activities Noted, Visit Completed	F 6
Kadar Dinner 12 Nov	F 6
Other Meetings; Departure	F 6
Further on Puja's Visit to Nicaragua 12-14 Nov	F 6
Talks With Leaders	F 6
Ministerial Talks Held	F 6
Communique Signed; Departure	F 7
Council of Ministers Meets, Passes Resolutions	F 7
Lazar FRG Report Approved	F 7
Details of Resolutions	F 7
Briefs: Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation	F 8

POLAND

Walesa Solidarity Anniversary Letter Read	G 1
Solidarity KK Presidium 9 Nov Session Appeal	G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Nov]	
Archbishop Glemp Returns to Warsaw 14 Nov	G 2
Another Tripartite Meeting	G 2
Primate, Ozdowski Meet	G 3
Further Comment on Tripartite Meeting Reported	G 3
TV-Radio Official Criticizes Solidarity Demands	G 4
AFP Report	G 4
Solidarity Access Demands	G 4
Reportage of Regional Strike Situations	G 5
Ciosek Examines Strike Issues	G 5
Strike Roundup	G 6
Strike Suspended in Sosnowiec	G 6
Sosnowiec Miners Compensation	G 7
14 Nov Sosnowiec Agreement	G 7
Communique on Sosnowiec Accord	G 7
Miners To Define Accusations	G 8
Strike Alert Off in Zyrardow	G 8
AFP Strike Roundup	G 8
Lower Silesia Strike Continues	G 9
Talks To Begin in Wroclaw	G 9
Wroclaw Press Strike Continues	G 10
Kielce, Koszalin Press Strikes	G 10
Radom, Rzeszow Students Strike	G 10
Rakowski With Warsaw Students	G 11
Students May Strike 16 Nov	G 12
Progress Made in Radom Talks	G 12
Radom Negotiations Suspended	G 12
Media Comments on Current National Situation	G 13
Commentary on On-Going Strikes	G 13
Commentary on 'Insane Strikes'	G 14
Self-Destruction Bemoaned	G 14
LE MONDE on Developments	G 16
[Paris, Guetta, 13 Nov]	

Farmers, Rural Groups Protest 'Linked' Sales	G 17
Torun Farmers TU Opposition	G 17
Torun Farmers Stage Sit-In	G 18
Torun Linked Sales Suspended	G 18
Rural Youth Union Resolution	G 18
Protest Sent to Jaruzelski	G 19
Supreme Court Disallows KPN Defendants Release [AFP]	G 19
Jaruzelski Chairs PZPR Secretariat Session	G 19
Jaruzelski 14 Nov Activities in Warsaw Reported	G 20
Surprise Visit With Workers	G 20
Tax Increases Foreseen	G 20
Wozniak Visits Stalowa Wola Steelworks	G 21
Further on Wozniak Visit	G 21
Porebski Attends Education Commission Meeting	G 21
Kubiak Notes Conditions for Social Accord	G 22
Kubiak Chairs Party Commission Session	G 22
PZPR Control Commission Rebukes Two Weeklies	G 23
[TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Nov]	
Zielona Gora Party Committee Discusses Strike	G 23
Koszalin Voivodship Party Official Expelled	G 23
PZPR Leaders Meet Party Secretaries in Lodz	G 24
[TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Nov]	
Groups To Discuss Democratic Party Proposals	G 24
Olszowski Views Role of National Accord Front	G 25
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Interview With Mieczyslaw Rakowski	G 25
'Line of Agreement' Defended	G 27
Economic Committee Reviews Current Performance	G 28

ROMANIA

Anti-Ceausescu Demonstrations in Jiu Reported	H 1
[Miller in London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 13 Nov]	
Youth Stage Peace March, Rally in Bucharest	H 1
Peace Message to Ceausescu	H 2
Trade Union Support	H 2
Clergy Supports Appeal	H 3
Cazacu Receives Soviet Friendship Delegation	H 3
[SCINTEIA 10 Nov]	
Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe Pays Visit	H 4
Arrives 13 Nov	H 4
Courtesy Call Paid Ceausescu	H 4
Official Talks Begin	H 4
Ceausescu Hosts Dinner	H 5
Mugabe Decorated, Lays Wreath	H 5
Talks Continue 14 Nov	H 6
Key to Bucharest Presented	H 8
Foreign Ministers Confer	H 8
Research Institute Visited	H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

POLITIKA Views Poland's Application to IMF	I 1
[12 Nov]	
Djuranovic, Others Receive Robert McNamara	I 1
Further Reportage on 'Bright Star' Maneuvers	I 2
Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Begins Visit	I 2
Arrives 13 Nov	I 2
Talks With Vrhovec 13 Nov	I 2
Meeting With Kraigher	I 3
Received by Djuranovic 14 Nov	I 4
More Talks With Vrhovec	I 4
Colombo Departs 14 Nov	I 4

Metod Rotar Receives PRC Economic Delegation	I 5
LCY's Culafic, CCP's Li Xiannian Exchange Toasts	I 5
Sundic Assesses Yugoslav-Chinese Relations	I 7
Djuranovic, Zimbabwe's Mugabe Exchange Toasts	I 8
Djuranovic Toast	I 8
Mugabe Toast	I 10
Leaders' Greetings on Great October Anniversary	I 12
Kraigher to Brezhnev	I 12
Dragosavac to Brezhnev	I 12
Djuranovic to Tikhonov	I 12
Students', Teachers' Meetings in Pristina	I 13
[BORBA 7 Nov]	
Kosovo Commune Analyzes Emigration in Last Decade	I 13
Briefs: New Ambassador to Pakistan	I 13

POLISH 'FRONT OF NATIONAL ACCORD' PROPOSED

AU151531 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Nov 81 p 6

[Commentary by BTA correspondent Kiril Iliev from Warsaw: "What Kind of National Accord Front?"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (BTA) -- Since the beginning of November, public opinion in Poland has been interested in launching the idea of a front of national accord. This idea was laid down in the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and was once again raised at the recent Fourth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

The front of national accord, which will focus the hopes that the country may be led out of the present political and economic crisis, can be joined by all political and social forces who acknowledge the socialist system and the constitution of the Polish People's Republic. In order to implement this great task, Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, met the primate of the Polish Catholic Church, Archbishop Josef Glemp, and Lech Walesa, chairman of the "Solidarity" trade union. After this meeting the Polish party and state leader held talks with the leaders of nearly all social and mass organizations, as well as with scientists and cultural figures. The idea of setting up a front of national accord received the support of nearly all social forces and factors in the country. This idea was approved at the last session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. Nevertheless, an essential difference exists in the interpretation of the goals and tasks of the front of national accord.

Many Polish communists and mass information media are asking the question of what the front of national accord should look like. Who will assume the leading and guiding role in this front which is actually supposed to replace the present National Unity Front? The answer of the PZPR Central Committee is unequivocal. The leading role in the front of national accord must belong to the PZPR, which is the party of the workers class -- in close alliance with the other parties; namely with the United Peasants Party and the Democratic Party -- and in cooperation with all patriotic forces throughout the country.

The Polish communists stress that the front of national accord must wage a political struggle against those forces which would like to make use of this front for their anti-people and counterrevolutionary purposes. These forces, however, are already voicing their demand that the front should be a "coalition" in which all political trends should be placed on an equal basis, so that by combining various "alliances" within the front, counterrevolutionary goals may be "legally" implemented.

The recent meetings of the "Solidarity" national commission in Gdansk indicate the opposition against the form of the front of national accord proposed by the party. The extremists who prevail within the "Solidarity" leadership resolutely declared themselves against Lech Walesa, who expressed his readiness to participate in the activities of the front. Some of these leaders even proposed to convene a new "Solidarity" congress and to remove Lech Walesa from the post of chairman of the trade union. There are certain local leaders of "Solidarity" who are against the creation of such a front and against any cooperation whatsoever with the other social forces and with the party. These leaders hardly conceal their true goal, which is overthrowing the present system in Poland and seizing power. The front of national accord would prevent them from implementing these goals.

As to political observers stationed in the Polish capital, they are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that processes leading toward a split are increasing within the "Solidarity" leadership. Today the struggle is actually being waged for gaining supporters among "the moderates" headed by Lech Walesa, and the radicals, who are represented by Andrzej Gwiazda, Marian Jurczyk, Jan Rulewski and others.

The working people, who are tired of the constant political conflicts, tension and strikes, see in the PZPR proposal to create a front of national accord an instrument for pacifying the country and the beginning of positive and constructive processes likely to lead toward a peaceful and constructive labor. They see the beginning of a way out of the deep economic and sociopolitical crisis which has persisted for as long as 16 months.

Whether the idea of setting up a front of national accord will be implemented under the present extremely difficult political conditions, only the near future will show.

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD CONCLUDES VISIT

AU131944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the top PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] party and state leader, who paid an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, has left Bulgaria. The esteemed guest was cordially seen off at Varna Airport by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other officials.

BCP SECRETARY DIMITUR STANISHEV ARRIVES IN CUBA

AU151924 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 15 Nov 81

["Consolidating Fraternal Friendship" -- BTA headlines]

[Text] Havana, 15 Nov (BTA) -- Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, arrived here today in the head of a Bulgarian delegation who will participate in the celebrations of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state in Cuba and in the Days of Bulgarian Culture here, due from November 16 to 23.

The Days of Bulgarian Culture are part of the joint initiatives organized to mark the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. They are dedicated to the further strengthening and expansion of all-round cooperation and fraternal friendship between Bulgaria and Cuba. An eventful programme is planned within the framework of these days to be carried out throughout Cuba with the participation of prominent Bulgarian art figures.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NETHERLANDS

AU142022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] A Bulgarian Government-economic delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which paid a visit to the Netherlands at the invitation of that government, returned home tonight.

BRIEFS

GROUP RETURNS FROM INDONESIA -- The delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, headed by Milena Stamboliyska, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, returned from a visit to Indonesia. The delegation was greeted at Sofia Airport by Ninko Stefanov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, by Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by (Abdul Salam Gani) charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indonesian Embassy. [Text]
[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Oct 81 AU]

LEADERS AT ALGERIAN RECEPTION -- Algeria's National Holiday was marked on 2 November by an official reception at Sofia's Grand Hotel. Comrades Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov and other officials attended the reception. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Nov 81 AU]

SOVIET MEAT SUPPLIES TO POLAND SHOW FRIENDSHIP

LD121852 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As the proverb says, a friend in need is a friend indeed. A case in point is present-day Poland. Because of acute meat shortages the Polish Government asked the Soviet Union for help 1 week ago. The Soviet Union responded immediately and the first deliveries of Soviet meat for Polish markets yesterday crossed the Polish-Ukrainian border. The director of the Polish corporation Animex, Mr (Glant), said in this connection that the swiftness of the Soviet meat supplies was unprecedented in Polish practice.

Meat deliveries, however, are only a fraction of what Poland is now receiving from the fraternal socialist countries. In view of the deep crisis of the Polish economy and in view of the critical time at which this aid is forthcoming, its value can hardly be expressed only in figures. Let us recall fuel supplies for the main branches of Polish industry, the freeze on repayments of Polish debts, or new credits granted to Poland for servicing its debts to the West -- all this provided by the Soviet Union alone.

Polish leaders have repeatedly declared that it is thanks to this aid and support that Poland is managing to ride out the difficulties it faces in the key branches of its economy.

The question arises: What caused the need for immediate meat supplies when the situation in Polish agriculture is not so critical as it seems to be at first sight. Data released by the Polish authorities show that the purchase of meat from private farmers dropped sharply this year as compared with last year. The reason is to be sought in the policy pursued by the so-called Rural Solidarity which is virtually blocking meat supplies to the state. So while the state shops often don't have enough meat to cover the ration, the black market in privately sold meat is flourishing.

To go back to the proverb: A friend in need is a friend indeed. The Polish worker who buying meat from Soviet supplies realizes who is helping him at his time of utter need and who is turning his back upon him.

MSZMP'S KOROM ON HUNGARIAN COUNTERREVOLUTION

AU121810 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 81 p 6

[Article by Mihaly Korom, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee: "Quarter of a Century Has Elapsed Since the Counterrevolutionary Events in Hungary; A Forever Valid Lesson" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS MOVEMENT HAS ON COUNTLESS OCCASIONS AFFIRMED THAT NONE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTIES CAN RENOUNCE THE UTILIZATION OF EXPERIENCE ACQUIRED BY THE OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE MOVEMENT. A PARTY'S INTERNATIONAL DUTY IS TO PUT ITS OWN EXPERIENCE AT OTHER'S DISPOSAL AND THUS ENRICH THE IDEOLOGICAL WEALTH OF MARXISM-LENINISM BY THE PRACTICAL ASPECT OF BUILDING SOCIALISM.

THE MSZMP -- in addition to its own experience -- has always attached extraordinary importance to the combat experience of the international workers movement. Especially important for use are the CPSU's theoretical and practical experiences. The historical road of the Soviet people is an invaluable experience for all of us. Equally important for us are the experiences of those communist parties with which from the beginning we have been united by traditionally firm international bonds -- and the CPCZ is one of them.

Now, a quarter of a century later, Hungarian communists are assessing the tragic events in Hungary in 1956. They are evaluating the results, difficulties and lessons of the 25-years of development.

History and Present

We have not been made to assess our historical path by the current anniversary, but by the fact that almost half of Hungary's citizens are younger than 30, and that three-quarters of party members have joined its ranks after 1956. Youth and the young generation must acquaint themselves in detail with our fatherland's history following its liberation, with its light and shadowy sides; not only to revive the past, but especially so that the young generation, by making use of historical experiences, will contribute to creating the socialist present and future.

The year 1945 -- the year of our liberation -- constitutes a great watershed in our most recent history. Thanks to the Soviet Army's victory, a revolutionary path to the construction of our free fatherland was opened to us. Workers power won in 1948 and proletarian dictatorship was established, whose development created conditions for our people, led by the party, to achieve their first historical results.

The advance was disrupted BY THE GRAVE CONSEQUENCES OF THE SECTARIAN AND DOGMATIC POLICY of the then leadership. The betrayal of a revisionist group which appeared UNDER THE PRETEXT OF A STRUGGLE AGAINST DEFORMATIONS paralyzed the forces of socialism even more. AT THE SAME TIME, DOMESTIC REACTIONARY FORCES ACTIVATED THEMSELVES AND AN OVERT INTERFERENCE BY INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM BEGAN. These four factors caused and at the same time led to counterrevolution.

It is already 25 years since a group of communists, faithful to the people and socialism and realizing their responsibility for its fate, founded a new revolutionary center and established a workers-farmers government, one that began to organize the party anew and cement the forces of socialism together. With the international assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, these forces suppressed the counterrevolutionary mutiny, restored legal order and started the consolidation process. Hungarian working people -- by carrying out the socialist revolution to its end -- laid the foundations for a new society, and at present -- as the 12th congress of our party noted -- our people are successfully working on implementing the great national program of building an advanced socialist society.

The road of our party and of the workers class was not easy. There were successes and failures. We passed the historical test because our party was able to draw the necessary lessons, which we are implementing in our policy also at present.

The Question of Power

THE BASIC ISSUE OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY WAS THE ISSUE OF POWER and this is going to stay that way. WE REGARD THE POWER OF THE WORKERS CLASS AS THE GREATEST ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION. A CONSTANT DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORKERS CLASS' LEADING ROLE IS AN IMPORTANT PREREQUISITE FOR ITS FURTHER STRENGTHENING. The MSZMP has always been striving to express correctly the development of the workers class and allied working classes and strata, and to determine such social objectives whose accomplishment is in the interest of the working people. This is the foundation of our party's policy, oriented toward strengthening the bonds among workers, farmers and the rest of the working people.

In the process of maintaining and strengthening power, it has again emerged that extending and deepening socialist democracy is a demand which arises from the nature and essence of socialism. We have comprehended that even in the most difficult times one must not ignore the opinion of the working people, reduce the possibility of their participating in decision-making or limit democracy.

On the contrary: When overcoming and resolving mandatory tasks, we must as much as possible develop ties with working citizens based on mutual trust, increase social activity and ensure the effective work of democratic institutions. It is our opinion that in our system the individual citizen is not some sort of a mechanically steered part of a big political machinery, but a sensitive and thinking individual. The working person is not just a worker, but also a manager at his place of work, and together with the whole nation is a responsible administrator of his country. Therefore we are convinced that the construction of socialism can be only the common work of all people, of communists and people without party affiliation. Even in consolidated conditions of building socialism we are striving for constantly strengthening ties with the people and for mutual trust between the party and masses.

Development of Socialist Democracy

For this reason we are to a considerable degree devoting ourselves to developing socialist democracy, which enables one to intervene pragmatically in local and public affairs, contributes to the development of the work's creative character, is an important instrument for creating a socialist relationship between the ranking personnel and the rest of the employees, increases the working people's feeling of responsibility and escalates their activity. Also, by improving the work of the state agencies we are helping to develop democracy, because this strengthens democratic public opinion and at the same time is an effective form of struggle against bureaucracy.

Our experience, which says that FROM PARTY UNITY ESSENTIALLY DEPENDS ALSO THE POLITICAL UNITY OF SOCIETY, has a great historical value. Comrade Kadar has said about it: "For the people to remain united, and in their unity even more cemented together, one needs, above all, a united party. Without party unity there cannot be a united people. The historical example is still close since the conflict within the nation in 1956 began with a conflict within the party."

The fact that HUNGARIAN COMMUNISTS WERE ABLE TO PUT THEIR RANKS IN ORDER ON A PRINCIPLED BASIS, AND THAT ON THE BASIS OF A CLEAR ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION AND ON THE BASIS OF AN ELABORATION AND PROMULGATION OF AN UNAMBIGUOUS ACTION PROGRAM THEY RESTORED THE PARTY'S UNITY AND ACTION-CAPABILITY, played a decisive role in the fairly rapid consolidation that followed the counterrevolution.

One had to fight on two fronts for the renewal of party unity and for implementing its political line. On the one hand, one had to fight against rightwing revisionist views; on the otherhand, against dogmatism and the vestiges of sectarian policy. That required elaborating a resolute, principled policy and its unequivocal and systematic implementation. One had to fight against all deviations and against all attempts to divert the party from its Leninist line.

Ideology and the Style of Work

The elaboration and solution of topical tasks of socialist construction requires creative implementation of the Marxist-Leninist principles. For this, the party must rest on firm principled foundations, always have in mind a concrete socialist objective, proceed from a concrete analysis of a concrete situation and formulate its policy accordingly, and win the support of the masses by convincing work. Also in this respect we devote particular attention to the systematic strengthening of ideological work.

This issue is connected organically with the party's style of work. Also in this sphere, the MSZMP has returned to Leninist methods. It restored and in its work it consistently applies Leninist norms of intraparty life and democratic centralism, which were both seriously impaired by sectarianism and revisionism. Taught by experience, we pay particular attention to applying collectivism when it comes to decision-making, and individual accountability when it comes to work. This style of work has been helping us to resolve problems effectively.

The past 25 years were not without errors and mistakes. At every opportunity the party itself critically or self-critically drew attention to errors and took measures aimed at rectifying them. Also in the future the party will not regard itself as infallible because, in our view, socialism is a forming and developing society, whose advance leads over many -- known and unknown -- obstacles. Socialism is being built by people with their advantages and weaknesses and with their abilities and efforts. For us, the primary question is whether the revolutionary vanguard will correctly and in time assess situations, distinguish errors, set tasks serving progress and organize their fulfillment, because only on this does success depend.

Economic Issues

This policy also creates favorable conditions for developing the economy, whose every result retroactively positively affects the political situation. In our country also we must at present resolve two different and difficult problems: Going over to an intensive economy and adjusting to the changes in the world economy. Our national economy is resistant because its foundations are healthy, and the initiative of the working people is also great. The effectiveness of the economy is not up to all the new demands yet. The restructuring of the production structure is slow. Many of our products cannot compete on the world markets, exports are not rising dynamically enough, often we are not utilizing imports well, and in many places energy, materials, manpower and work time are wasted. Therefore a number of new measures have been introduced recently whose aim is to increase the efficiency of the socialist economy.

We owe the accomplished results -- social, political and economic -- to the fact that we have always confronted our policy with practice and we have always boldly looked eye to eye at the -- not always encouraging -- truth. We know that postponing or sidestepping problems only increases our worries.

Our own experience shows that our results closely depend on cooperation with the individual components of the communist and workers movement, and on comprehensive political, economic and military cohesion within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The coordination of our endeavors has always been necessary, but IN THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION WE CAN CALL IT A CATEGORICAL ORDER. With united strength we must oppose the ever more aggressive international activity of imperialism, which jeopardizes the results thus far accomplished in the relaxation of tension, and which with nonsensical armament threatens mankind with the tragedy of nuclear war. We must thwart anticommunist attempts to falsify and slander the ideas and practice of socialism and the gross attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries. With united strength we must assert our peace program which is a promise of security, fruitful relations of social and national upsurge and freedom for the people of all nations.

Under the sign of the noble ideas and goals of socialism and peace, the MSZMP and CPCZ and the Hungarian and the Czechoslovak people are joining forces. Our brotherhood continues to strengthen. Our cooperation continues to expand and our increasingly successful common struggle demonstrates to the whole world the viability of socialism, its attractive model and its sincere efforts for the happiness of all nations of the world.

U.S. USES SOVIET SUB AFFAIR TO 'TWIST FACTS'

LD151746 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] In order to sharpen the international situation, Washington is seeking to avail itself of any opportunity. Indeed, no one has been surprised by the U.S. administration's endeavors to twist facts concerning a Soviet submarine which, due to its faulty navigation instruments, ran aground off the Swedish coast.

This propaganda campaign was launched by the United States to counter anti-American demonstrations in Western Europe and discredit the concept of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, and so here again the end has justified the means.

DAILY CALLS U.S. PRESS CONFERENCES ILLOGICAL

AU131152 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Nov 81 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary in column "Word on Events"; "Off Limits to Logic"]

[Excerpts] In less than a month, the highest American representatives have several press conferences behind them, at which they have wanted to persuade others that the United States is actually striving for peace. Neither Defense Secretary C. Weinberger nor Secretary of State A. Haig succeeded, and President R. Reagan, who gave a number [absolvoval viac] of such conferences, did not succeed at all.

In Washington on Tuesday, he perfectly entangled himself in his own contradictory statements, when in one breath he claimed that the American Government will strive for peace, but at the same time admitted that its strategic doctrine is based on the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war. He affirmed his recent utterance that in his view such a war in Europe is possible. Several weeks ago, precisely these words evoked a mighty wave of protest in NATO European member states. Their public increasingly clearly realizes that U.S. imperialist circles would not hesitate to sacrifice them in the interest of its hegemonist ambitions aimed at ruling the world.

The way American representatives are able to complement one another on the issue of strategic concepts to prove that black is actually white, and when they are talking about war they are actually interested in peace, is typical. "Explaining" the President's words, A. Haig said that what is involved is not a limited war at all, but "only" one nuclear explosion in the atmosphere. Although this explosion would be several times stronger than the one carried out by the Americans in Hiroshima, it would allegedly deter "the other side" to such an extent that it would not even respond. The secretary of defense, too, voiced a similar unreal and illogical view. A war with tactical nuclear weapons on the European Continent, this -- in the view of that triumvirate -- is to be the recipe for peace (Reagan). At the same time they admit (Haig) that a so-called preventive strike by the American side cannot be excluded, in other words, an attack with nuclear weapons on the Soviet Union. For it to be successful, one has to create strategic superiority; that is, implement the NATO decision on deploying medium-range missiles in Western Europe (Weinberger). But all this is allegedly in the interest of preventing nuclear conflict.

The U.S. President's press conference must have been off limits to logic, because the President's other answers concerning developments in other parts of the world were also based on typical demagoguery. His assertion that the U.S. assistance to the Salvadoran junta contributes to America's "salvation" in the face of the "export of revolution" from Cuba and the USSR to other countries is simply a challenge thrown in the face of the commonsense of not only Americans but also the international public.

Thus even the Tuesday press conference in Washington did not yield anything new in American politics. The American President only affirmed that Washington persists on positions which are at variance with the interests of America's broad strata and which are aimed against peace and international security.

'BRIGHT STAR' CALLED 'IRRESPONSIBLE HAZARD'

AUL31207 Bratislava ROLNICE NOVINY in Slovak 12 Nov 81 p 7

["M"-signed commentary: "Policy of Pressure; On the Bright Star Maneuvers in the Middle East"]

[Text] There are several reasons justifying a negative attitude to the current Bright Star-82 exercise of U.S. rapid deployment intervention troops in the Middle East. Its aim is not only, as official Washington claims, to demonstrate that the United States is capable of "defending" the oil fields in the Middle East against the alleged "Soviet threat." Military-strategic motives have, in fact, become the strongly prevalent element of the Reagan administration's policy in the region, imprinting on it the mark of policy from a position of strength. This applies especially to its attitude to those most dependent, to Tel Aviv. Second, it applies to Cairo, which -- by enacting the so-called open-door policy -- has taken upon itself the straitjacket of obligations toward American power interests as they are quite unambiguously manifested in the Camp David accords. And, finally, this applies also to the representatives of countries which, especially because of their own inner instability, have joined the collaborators in Cairo, being themselves more or less isolated in the Arab world; and to those conservative regimes that, admittedly, reject Camp David but have remained, especially because of class considerations, Washington's allies. In this last case one reckons, despite differing views on the solution of the Middle East conflict, with those regimes' growing dependence, proportionate to the growth of military shipments and especially of sophisticated technology. The military-strategic tandem of United States-Israel has in this way acquired another, Egyptian co-rider, and that despite the assurances of As-Sadat's successor, Husni Mubarak, that his country would stay out of all blocs and be nonaligned. The present Bright Star maneuvers are, incidentally, an opportunity to "persuade" the new president that precisely this legacy of As-Sadat will be the heaviest burden and greatest obstacle in the attempt to overcome Egypt's isolation in the Arab world.

That is also why, compared with the original plan, the objectives of the maneuvers have been expanded -- not only in quantitative terms but even as to the geopolitical scope. The maneuvers are, in fact, the first demonstration of the Pentagon's concept of intervention by its Rapid Deployment Force in the event that "the United States' vital interests are threatened." They represent, in fact, the first step toward an alliance of violence, the first members of which were determined by Camp David. Other countries such as Sudan, Somalia and Oman are well on the way to joining the imperialist trap. Whereas last year some 1,400 American soldiers took part in similar maneuvers, this year there are about 6,000 of them, including the latest technology that is to be used in various forms on the territories of all aforementioned countries, mainly in the Egyptian desert not far from Cairo. Even American experts make no secret of the fact that the maneuvers will encompass all southwest Asia. Y. 'Arafat's remark, made on behalf of the Palestinian resistance movement, that the maneuvers are the most destabilizing step so far of American imperialism in the region is, therefore, fitting, especially when we take into account his assumption that there is a connection between the Bright Star maneuvers and the concentration of Israeli troops in South Lebanon and its warships near the Lebanese coast.

There is also a political motive. Only recently Tel Aviv reacted with outrage and categorical rejection to the 8-point Saudi Arabian plan for the solution of the Middle East crisis, which demands -- among other things -- the establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital and the liquidation of Jewish settlements on the occupied Arab territories. It cannot be ruled out that, within the framework of its "preventive strike" policy, Israel will step up its aggressiveness against Palestinian resistance in South Lebanon and kindle a conflict with Syria around missiles. The military movements of Israeli troops on the Golan Heights are a reflection of this. Israeli aircraft have penetrated Saudi Arabian airspace, forcing the air force of that country to react.

In short, a military exercise of this scope in as sensitive and unstable an area as this and in such a tense situation is in itself an irresponsible hazard, if not an outright provocation. It is, at any rate, a pure manifestation of a policy of pressure, a policy which the nations of the region will be able to immediately, directly experience throughout the exercise's duration, that is by 8 December.

TRADE UNIONISTS' INTERNATIONAL AID NOTED

AU151515 Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Nov 81 p 4

[Z. Nielsenova article: "In 9 Months, Kcs46 Million into the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's Solidarity Fund; Important Form of International Assistance"]

[Excerpt] For a number of years now, our trade unionists have been manifesting their international solidarity -- among other things -- with financial support, destined for the working people of those countries in which they are fighting for independence and their rights. By the end of September, this year's contributions amounted to Kcs46 million.

For whom, specifically, is this money? At first, financial and material aid was involved to alleviate the consequences of natural catastrophes, military events and aid to strikers. Today we are extending this to include treatment and recreation of progressive trade union officials and to enable children who often do not know what real vacations are to stay in the International Pioneer [youth organization] camps in our country. We support the construction of important facilities, especially health and school facilities, in countries affected by war and violence... In the first 6 months of this year material assistance was sent, in particular, to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Afghanistan and to a number of African and Arab countries; we also contributed to the aid extended to Italian citizens affected by earthquakes.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL DECLARATION SUPPORTS CUBA

AU131331 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Declaration issued on 11 November by the CSSR Central Trade Union Council]

[Text] The Czechoslovak working people express their concern and profound indignation over the escalating U.S. threats vis-a-vis socialist Cuba. The present U.S. ruling circles do not hide the fact that the successes of the Cuban working people achieved on the road of building socialism and Cuba's growing international authority are obstacles to their hegemonist plans in Latin America. The Central Council of Trade Unions categorically condemns the U.S. irresponsible playing with world peace and it demands that the threats vis-a-vis Cuba cease immediately. The CSSR trade unionists express their full support for and solidarity with all Cuban people in their struggle against the aggressive steps of American imperialism and are firmly convinced that Cuba, side by side with all countries of the socialist community and the support of the world progressive forces, will successfully defend its independence and sovereignty. We are for peace and will not permit the heroic Cuban people, the first on the American continent to embark upon the path of socialist development, to become the victim of U.S. aggressive plans and expansionism.

DAILY VIEWS ATTEMPTS AGAINST STUDENT UNITY

AU151513 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 12 Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[MLADA FRONTA's Zbynek Fiala interview with M. Stepan, chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee and chairman of the International Students Union: "We Do Not Want To Be Spectators Only" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] You have intimated that there have even been attempts to impair the unity of the students' movement.

[Answer] For the time being, this has not gone beyond attempts. The "Action Paris," as we have become used to calling this thing, had the form of the June gathering of several dubious organizations and individuals, mostly emigrees, who a long time ago lost the right to represent anybody, and was to lead to the establishment of some sort of a counterbalance to the International Students Union, called the "International Students Association" (ISA).

The list of participants speaks for itself. In it we find the American Students Association (ASA), which in the past was infamously known for its collaboration with the CIA, from which it was receiving generous financial subsidies. Another initiator -- the so-called Independent National Union of French Students (UNEF--Dijon) is a splinter organization which has nothing in common with the real national union, and its intention was to contribute to the "Action Paris" its Trotskyite adventurist orientation. It was no coincidence that the Independent Union of Polish Students (NZSP) also emerged among those present, on the "independent ideas" of which perhaps the only interesting thing is how long they still can be tolerated in Poland itself, because these ideas are miles away from the most fundamental interests of honest students in the Polish People's Republic.

Also, this latest attempt to break up the International Students Union -- and how many there have been in those decades of our existence! -- was quite logically a failure, because it was not able to offer to the movement any new program, nothing that would bring more students into the struggle for the democratization of education, social progress, peace and disarmament and against imperialism, fascism, racism, apartheid and Zionism. By the way, it was interesting that precisely during the days of action for disarmament, which I have already mentioned, nothing was heard of the "Parisians"...On the other hand, dozens and dozens of letters of protest from our member organizations are saying that they do not want to hear anything about a rupture.

INTERIOR MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO IRAQ

LD150014 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of interior, who has been on an official visit to the Republic of Iraq over the past several days, returned home today. During his visit he and Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir signed a protocol between the two ministries. Comrade Obzina was also received by Saddam Husayn, secretary general of the Iraqi Regional Command of the Ba'th Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the republic.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE DOS SANTOS

LD101958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have sent a telegram of congratulation to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president, on the occasion of the state holiday of the Angolan People's Republic, the sixth anniversary of independence.

They say in the telegram that the working people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are sincerely pleased with the results which are being achieved by the brave Angolan people under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-Labor party, in the building of a new society based on socialist principles, and in the strengthening of the international position of Angola.

They also recalled the recent visit of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Czechoslovakia which has laid new, firm foundations for the development of relations of friendship and all-round Czechoslovak-Angolan cooperation. They voiced the conviction that these relations would, on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between both our countries, deepen and develop successfully for the benefit of both the Czechoslovak and Angolan peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace and progress in the whole world.

Concluding the telegram of contratulations, Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal express the firm internationalist solidarity and support of Czechoslovak working people for the Angolan people in their struggle for the defense of the revolutionary achievements, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country against the aggressive attacks of the South African racist regime, in efforts for a free and independent development of the people's Angola.

SLOVAK MINISTER CONDEMNS 'SHOPPING FEVER'

AU102034 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Nov 81 p 2

[Viera Sladeckova interview with Eng Dezider Goga, Slovak minister of trade: "There Is No Reason for Precipitate Purchases" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In connection with questions from many of our readers and because of the locally occurring run of customers on certain types of products, we have turned to the Slovak minister of trade, Eng Dezider Goga, with the request for an explanation and answers to a few specific questions.

[Question] How is it possible, Comrade Minister, that in some districts there has recently been some sort of an abnormal shopping situation regarding some types of products?

[Answer] Indeed, locally there has really been an abnormal situation on the market, as you have described it. I know about it. People have begun to clean out the shelves of all kinds of things from salt down to detergent. However, this is not a general shopping fever but occurs only locally, where people gave credence to Western propaganda. Western propaganda began to spread the idea that the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum would "discuss general price increases." As our citizens were able to convince themselves, the reality was and is different. After all, this is not the first time that Western propaganda has exerted great efforts in this and similar directions. However, those who have once again "swallowed" the unfounded rumors and have begun to panic and buy up things in abnormal quantities, behaving like hamsters hoarding unnecessary supplies, these people -- through their selfishness but also silliness -- have caused a situation where there was not enough left for their judicious fellow citizens. Even though the stocks are being refilled, nevertheless, it takes a few days before the goods are distributed and delivered to the shops. These are problems that need not be. At the same time, however, we cannot fail to see some shortcomings on the part of production and trade organizations. We must demand their greater flexibility and consistency.

[Question] Let us take a closer look at the supplies and goods inventory of those products that are being purchased in the greatest quantities, locally. What is the situation as to salt?

[Answer] We have plenty of salt; it can even be said that we have an over supply. Recently this was tellingly expressed by Slovak Premier Comrade Colotka, who is also surprised by the bulk purchases of salt, when he jokingly remarked: "We have so much salt that we could not only bathe all the panic-mongers but even bury them in it...."

He is right. They would deserve it. I will mention, for the sake of interest only, that the average annual per capita consumption of salt in the Slovak Socialist Republic is 4.8 kg. The only temporary and insignificant problem was a breakdown of the packaging line [of the Solivar enterprise in Presov] causing slight delays in salt deliveries in some places.

[Question] And what about flour?

[Answer] We have enough flour for the population's needs. The problems thus do not lie in the stocks. We see to the flexible refilling of stocks. Local shortcomings had lasted only for a day or two before new flour shipments were delivered from the warehouses. Again, for the sake of interest: The average annual consumption of wheat flour per capita is 84.5 kg in the Slovak Socialist Republic while it is 75.8 kg in the Czech Socialist Republic. Flour deliveries for market needs are fully guaranteed.

[Question] There have also been increased purchases of sugar. What is the situation as to the inventory and stocks?

[Answer] In this case, too, the disproportionate local purchases by a part of the population are unnecessary. After all, this year sugar production is higher than last year. We are a world power in sugar. The inventory and stocks are sufficient and we will be able to meet even increased consumption. While in 1976 the average annual market consumption of sugar in the Slovak Socialist Republic was 35.9 kg per capita, last year it was 36.2 kg. This year we have more than 107,000 tons of sugar for market consumption, which is absolutely enough. The shops that have been cleared out of sugar constantly receive supplementary shipments from the warehouses.

[Question] One of the commodities that are being bulk-purchases in some localities is also rice. Do we have enough of it?

[Answer] Of course! No one has to hoard it. It is unnecessary to purchase rice in large quantities, store it at home -- running a risk that it will be damaged -- and then throw it out. That is waste. The average annual per capita consumption of rice in the Slovak Socialist Republic is 5.5 kg, in the Czech Socialist Republic 4.2 kg. Local irregularities in supplies can occur when the capacity of the packaging facilities cannot cover substantially increased purchases.

[Question] We also have information that in some districts edible oil is being purchased on a large scale. What do you think about this, Comrade Minister?

[Answer] We, too, know that oil purchases have increased. It goes without saying that also in this case it is unfounded and unnecessary. Stocking the warehouses or shops in larger quantities or at an earlier date is not as simple as it seems. First of all, we would reduce the consumer's guaranty period, which is 6 months, and second -- our storage facilities are very limited and insufficient. We can store only as much as there is room for. For the sake of illustration, I would like only to mention some data on the consumption of fats and oil. In 1976, the per capita average was 16.7 kg and last year as much as 21.2 kg. The annual consumption in the Slovak Socialist Republic exceeds currently the consumption in the Czech Socialist Republic by 4.4 kg, even though traditionally there has always been a higher consumption of oil in the Czech Socialist Republic than in the Slovak Socialist Republic. The increased consumption of edible oil is a positive trend, in harmony with the principles of rational nutrition.

[Question] There is also a certain, albeit lower, tension as regards purchases of toilet paper. What are the ways out and solutions?

[Answer] In this case, too, basically the same things apply as to the commodities already discussed: Had there been judicious, normal purchases, there would not have been any palpable shortages, not even locally. After all, additional means have been invested to expand and modernize production and there are high annual production increments. A temporary problem was caused by the fact that on 16 October the producer, the Hermanec paper works national enterprise, had 170 tons of toilet paper stocked for the market which could not be delivered on time because of a shortage of railroad cars.

[Question] In many districts it is currently impossible to purchase detergents in the retail trade network. This makes the citizens nervous. What measures have been taken to solve this situation?

[Answer] Believe me, I am also concerned about this. After all, the "shopping fever" and bulk purchases of detergents are utterly unfounded. When looking at this range of products, it must be taken into account that households equipped with automatic washing machines have substantially increased. Yet the volume of detergent deliveries is proportionate to the households equipped with automatic washing machines. Normal, ordinary purchases provided, the supply-demand ratio is basically balanced. We also instruct the employees of our shops to keep all customers in mind and to organize the sale accordingly; that is, not to sell unlimited quantities to one customer and tell the next one: We do not have any more. The confirmed (and implemented) detergent deliveries for the needs of the Slovak domestic market for 1981 are 3,100 tons higher than last year. For 1982 we have contracts so far for deliveries that exceed this year's deliveries by 1,000 tons. However, we are not content even with this and, together with the producers, seek additional solutions. One cannot thus speak about a shortage: Shortages are created locally, through precipitate purchases. In order to create certain surplus reserves, the appropriate bodies have now earmarked special foreign currency funds for additional imports of raw materials and necessary additives from hard currency countries for increased detergent production next year.

[Question] Are the increased purchases reflected also in a higher fulfillment of the retail trade turnover plan?

[Answer] Naturally, even though the figures are not too significant. In October the state trade network fulfilled the plan of retail trade turnover 103 percent and the cooperative trade network 104.6 percent. Currently we are taking several steps to resolve the situation on the domestic market.

[Question] Could you be more specific? What are the measures?

[Answer] Next to measures I have already mentioned, state trade inspection employees are obliged to analyze the situation in the market daily, and every day they submit reports about it to us. On the basis of their reports we intervene either operatively or in other ways. It must be objectively noted that the shopping fevers for sugar, rice, flour and oil are abating. Following instructions by supraordinated trade organizations, trade employees -- with effective support by the population -- continue to regulate and channel sales wherever hoarders make it necessary.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CUBA SIGNED -- With signing the final protocol the 37th session of the permanent CEMA Commission for the Food Industry has ended in Havana. The session's participants paid attention in particular to improving food products' quality. At the session a plan of Czechoslovak - Cuban scientific-technological cooperation was signed. According to the plan, Czechoslovakia will train Cuban research experts to work in the sugar-producing industry. Czechoslovak experts will also help their Cuban colleagues directly in Cuba, at relevant research institutes, with organization, methodology and management of research. The two sides will also exchange scientific-technological information on the sugar-producing industry. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 14 Nov 81 LD]

BRIGHT STAR: 'THREATENING THE USE OF FORCE'

LD142118 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The United States today began its large-scale military exercise in the Middle East with a mass drop of American parachutists. Six thousand soldiers, marines, helicopter carriers and AWACS spy planes are taking part in the first major war exercise of the Rapid Deployment Force, codenamed Bright Star. The exercise has angered the Arab world. PLO chief 'Arafat spoke of a U.S. plot to gain control of the Middle East and its mineral wealth. It is a direct demonstration of Washington's policy of threatening the use of force. Lebanese former prime minister Karami accused the United States of wanting to subject the region to its rule.

In view of the threat posed by the exercise, a special meeting of the foreign ministers of Ethiopia, Libya and the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] has been called in Addis Ababa.

MINISTER FISCHER CONTINUES VISIT TO FRANCE

AU151500 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Dispatch from ND correspondent Gerhard Leo: "GDR-French Relations Will Be Further Developed: Foreign Minister Fischer Leaves Lyons for Home"]

[Summary] Paris -- "On Wednesday, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer continued his visit to France, after concluding his official talks in Paris, with a trip to Lyons. On Wednesday night he left Lyons for his return flight to Berlin."

At the invitation of Pierre (Sudreau), president of the Association of the French Railway Industry, Minister Fischer rode on the recently commissioned TGV super-rapid train and was cordially welcomed in Lyons by Mayor Francisque Collomb.

"The evening before, the GDR foreign minister gave a reception at the GDR Embassy in Paris which was attended by his French colleague in office, Claude Cheysson; Anicet Le Pors, minister of civil service and administrative reform; and numerous personalities of public life as well as of the diplomatic corps.

"In the course of the evening Oskar Fischer conducted friendly talks with Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the French Communist Party.

"In a press talk with journalists of dailies, news agencies, radio and television in Paris, the GDR foreign minister commented on the outcome of his visit to France that agreement was reached in the talks with representatives of the French Government about the need to disarm, to continue detente and to develop bilateral cooperation. The GDR and French participants in the discussion are of the opinion that the Madrid conference must issue a mandate for a European disarmament conference; only then would it achieve its objective.

"In developing bilateral contacts the partners agreed to continue political consultations, to develop economic connections and to expand cultural activities.

"The relations between the GDR and France are not burdened by any controversial problems and do not impair either states' relationship with third countries. Disarmament and a reduction of tension are necessary to be able to develop bilateral relations in a quiet, secure atmosphere. On the other hand good bilateral relations would favorably affect the general international atmosphere, Oskar Fischer stated."

JOINT MEETING WITH WEST BERLIN SENAT DELEGATES

AU122058 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Meeting Between Delegates of GDR and West Berlin Senat"]

[Text] West Berlin (ADN) -- On 10 November 1981 Dr Walter Mueller, delegate of the GDR Government, and Senat Counselor Gerhard Kunze, delegate of the West Berlin Senat, met at the Schoeneberg City Hall in Berlin (West).

During the talks, the GDR delegate announced that after the conclusion of the pertinent construction measures, the GDR will open the Teltow Canal for civilian goods traffic from the West on 20 November 1981. The Senat was briefed about the traffic regulations stipulated for navigation on the canal, and asked within its scope of activities to see to it that these regulations are strictly complied with.

WILLI STOPH RECEIVES CSSR MINISTER 10 NOV

AU122107 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[ADN report: "Talks About Deepening Cooperation With CSSR: Willi Stoph Received Minister Ladislav Supka in Berlin"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Tuesday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Ladislav Supka, minister of technological and investment promotion, for talks about further deepening cooperation between the two countries." During the talks the two briefed each other about implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress, and about the working people's achievements in the socialist competition.

"In pursuing this policy, the party leaderships and governments of both countries are devoting great attention to a rational use and effective protection of the natural resources. Willi Stoph and Ladislav Supka were able to note that on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between the GDR and CSSR in 1977, collaboration is positively developing in this field, too. They agreed on an increasingly better utilization of the possibilities existing in this area.

"Dr Hans Reichelt, GDR minister of environmental protection and water conservation, and Frantisek Hamouz, CSSR ambassador to the GDR, participated in the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

"Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, also received Minister Ladislav Supka for talks on Tuesday." The talks involved deepening scientific-technical collaboration in the 1981-85 period, and particularly cooperation in the fields of a rational use of power and the application of microelectronics and robot technology in the national economy.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PLANNING HEAD

AU151444 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Nov 81 p 2

[Adn Report: "Meeting With Politician of the Hungarian People's Republic: Dr Lajos Faluvegi in Berlin"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Dr Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, who is now on a working visit in the GDR, began an exchange of views and experiences on Wednesday. Subject of the deliberations are further steps for cooperation in the field of the economy, science and technology as well as basic problems related to the management and planning of the national economy." The agreements concluded in March 1977 by Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar provide the basis for all this.

"The two sides upheld the view that economic cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic is developing continuously through the implementation of the protocol on coordination of the national economic plans 1981-85. It was stressed that the commodity exchange is being carried out according to plan in keeping with the long-term plan for 1981."

REPORTAGE ON OBSERVANCE OF GREAT OCTOBER

LD062018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has paid tribute in Berlin to the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The manifestation of the inviolable alliance with the Soviet Union was attended by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Premier Willi Stoph; People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; and other members of the party and state leadership. The festive address at the German State Opera Unter Den Linden was given by SED Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger.

He conveyed to the CPSU, its Central Committee, its general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev, and all the Soviet people fraternal greetings on the Red October Anniversary. It had entered "mankind's history forever as the greatest revolutionary upheaval," Mueckenberger emphasized.

Among the cordially welcomed guests were USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov; Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; and Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact States in the GDR National People's Army. At the end of the ceremony the State Academic Russian Pyatnitskiy People's Choir sang.

Soviet Ambassador's Reception

LD062314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2018 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, gave a festive reception in Berlin on Friday on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution. A cordial welcome was extended to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Prime Minister Willi Stoph, and People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann as well as other members of the GDR party and state leadership who had earlier attended the festive event at the German State Opera Unter Den Linden. The Soviet side was represented by among others, Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

Ambassador Abrasimov welcomed the guests, asking them to raise their glasses with him to toast the friendship and cooperation between the two states. In his toast he affirmed the unity and cohesion of the two Marxist-Leninist parties led by general secretaries Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker. He ended by saying: "Here is to peace in the whole world."

Mueckenberger Address 6 Nov

AU121948 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Nov 81 pp 2, 4

[Address by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at festive event on 64th anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution in Berlin on 6 November 81]

[Excerpt] With Red October, Peace Policy Became the State Doctrine

Dear comrades, dear friends! When Soviet power was born 64 years ago in the fire of the Great October Socialist Revolution, for the first time a state entered the battlefield of history in a shape which -- as the 64 years prove -- transformed the struggle for securing peace from the peoples' desire to a state doctrine.

According to Lenin's words, the Great October Socialist Revolution manifests "the first victory on the way to abolishing war." This is also proved by the decree on peace, the appeal to all to stop the senseless genocide of the first imperialist world war.

From this decree on peace to the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress there is a wide range of permanent initiatives, great efforts and sacrifices to ban the scourge of war from the life of mankind. The 64 years of Red October are a unique evidence of the love of peace, untiring work and policy of peaceful coexistence founded by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin to make it the norm for relations among countries of opposed social orders.

The 64 years of Soviet power convincingly prove that socialism and peace are identical, as there are no classes, social strata or groups in socialism which profit from or would be interested in war or the arms race, for only in peace can socialism fully develop its advantages. Its policy unreservedly promotes the welfare of the people and the people reap the fruits of their own work.

The peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress also demonstrates this incontinent will and determined action for peace. It was submitted to the world public at a time when the striving of the U.S. administration for military superiority causes an expansion and intensification of armament at an unprecedented scale, and the danger of a third world war. Here it is not only the future and life of the people of Europe alone that are at stake, but of all mankind. The struggle for maintaining and securing peace has thus become a vital question of mankind.

At the 10th party congress the SED decided to fully support the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, for the happiness of the people is not in war but in peace, Comrade Erich Honecker said. The GDR has made this a constitutional principle and acts accordingly. (prolonged applause)

We consider socialism and peace as partners who serve the welfare of peoples. In this connection we base ourselves on the firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, which is forever indestructible. (strong applause)

Intensified Armament Course as Illusionary as Dangerous

The aggressive program of powerful imperialist circles of the United States and other NATO countries aimed at intensified armament and confrontation policy is in stark contrast to the peace program of socialism. This is reflected above all in the NATO long-term arms program, the Brussels NATO decision on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the decision on production of the neutron weapon and many other measures.

This dangerous policy is not based on reality, on today's real balance of power in the world, but aims at turning back the wheel of history to again dominate the world as before the Red October of 1917. Of course, such a policy is illusionary, but it includes the most serious dangers of a nuclear inferno.

In the interest of the future of mankind and all peoples, socialism will never allow imperialism to gain military superiority. (applause) The historical experience since Red October convincingly prove that the Soviet Union is in a position to find a swift and effective answer to any militant challenge by imperialism. (applause) However, we declare once again: Socialism has no desire for a victory in the arms race. What we want is disarmament, and the securing of peace for the peoples. That was the first signal of the victorious October of 1917, and it is still that today. (prolonged applause)

As citizens of the GDR we will not allow any doubts: Firmly rallied around the Soviet Union, the socialist community will succeed in defending world peace. Thirteen million citizens of our country have confirmed this by signing the declaration of intent of the National Council of the National Front. And the present proves that the GDR people are ready to cooperate with all forces to which peace is dear and sacred.

Comrades and Friends! It becomes more obvious than ever: The hopes of the peoples whose happiness is not in war but in peace are inseparably linked with the existence of the powerful world of socialism and its center of power, the Soviet Union. The political power of socialism, the growth of its economic potential and its defensive power form an insurmountable barrier to the plans and projects of the war-hungry imperialist circles. Thus, this demonstrates that any contribution toward strengthening socialism at the same time strengthens peace. For us, the citizens of the socialist GDR, responsibility for social progress and securing peace means implementing those aims with a strong will for performance and with high efficiency in labor which the 10th SED Congress has adopted for the benefit of the people. We will continue to exert every effort to further reliably protect the achievements of socialism.

Therefore the attention of party, government and National Front is directed at strengthening the defensive power of our country. We untiringly contribute toward deepening the comradeship-in-arms with the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and all armies of the Warsaw defense pact. This is dictated to us by our patriotic duty and our internationalist responsibility. (strong applause)

At the same time, we -- at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries -- direct all efforts at decreasing the level of military confrontation and developing a mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation. In the past months a number of GDR initiatives, to which international attention was paid, served this lofty goal. This was above all illustrated in the state visits which Comrade Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, paid to Austria, Japan, Mexico and Cuba. Despite the diversity of problems which were discussed, the joint conviction of the partners in the talks was obvious again and again, that peace does not simply mean a renunciation of war but calls for an active and positive approach to the international problems, that the way to growing international cooperation in the most diverse fields is through negotiations. The visits and results of the talks demonstrate the inseparable interdependence between the stable and dynamic development of the GDR and its joint foreign policy with the socialist countries for peace and cooperation.

It fills us with pride and confidence if today the GDR is regarded as a cornerstone of peace in Europe. At the same time, however, this increases our commitments which we must meet daily and even hourly. In this spirit our efforts are directed at doing everything for convening an all-European conference on disarmament and military detente. The GDR actively supports the proposal of the Soviet Union at the United Nations to proclaim, in a declaration, that the states and statesmen that are the first to use nuclear weapons would commit the gravest crime against mankind. The GDR people resolutely support the banning of both the production and deployment of neutron weapons.

Movement Against NATO Missiles Wins in Breadth

Comrades and friends! The comprehensive program for a thorough and long-term improvement of the international situation which was propagated by the party of Lenin at its 26th congress, and which we support, has met with an extraordinary response throughout the world within only a few months, and is exerting a persistent influence on the course of international events. Its convincing power can increasingly be seen and felt. This is testified to by the numerous statements of agreement from bourgeois politicians who think realistically, from reputable representatives of the Nonaligned Movement, and by the powerful resurgence of the peace movement in the world, and the growing number of powerful demonstrations against the NATO intensified armament as in Washington, Bonn, Paris, Rome, London, Brussels, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Oslo and many other cities and countries of the world in the past weeks and months.

Millions of people of the most diverse social positions, political convictions and religious denominations demonstrate together. This growing breadth shows the desire to make an active contribution to dispel the danger of a nuclear war. Today this movement has become a world political factor which even the ruling circles in the capitalist countries cannot continue to ignore.

We are confident that this mass movement against the NATO missiles decision, for the defense of detente and its complementing by steps of arms limitation and disarmament, despite massive counteractions by imperialist forces, will win in breadth and power. This strengthens us in our conviction and confidence that further progress can be achieved in the struggle for maintaining peace and thus for a secure future.

Dear comrades, dear friends! Today peoples from four continents take the path which the Russian proletariat took for the first time 64 years ago and set up a new, more just order. Lenin, October, peace -- these three terms were welded together in the consciousness of communists and all progressively thinking people. In them the victoriousness of the ideas of the Great October is embodied, ideas which have become a material force as they have seized the masses.

Also due to this, we do not want to have any uncertainty about the fact that the militant community and the universal fraternal cooperation with the CPSU, with the Soviet Union, has been and will remain the prerequisite to ensure that in the GDR the cause of socialism and communism will be victorious.

In the SED we always feel most closely linked with the world communist movement and all people and forces on our globe that struggle for their national and social liberation. And we will continue to act in this spirit.

Glory and honor to the CPSU, the Soviet people, the pioneer of mankind's progress!

Long live the firm militant community of our SED and the CPSU imbued by the spirit of proletarian internationalism!

Long live the lasting friendship and inseparable alliance between the GDR and USSR -- the foundation of our victories!

Long live the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! (stormy, prolonged applause)

SED'S SCHUERER RECEIVES ANGOLAN MINISTER

AU151448 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Nov 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Development of Economic Relations With the Angolan People's Republic: Gerhard Schuerer's Talk With Lopo Do Nascimento"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Wednesday, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Lopo Do Nascimento, member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] - Labor Party, minister of planning and foreign trade of the Angolan People's Republic, met in Berlin for friendly talks." Central to these talks were problems related to the development of economic cooperation on the basis of the joint declaration signed by Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the occasion of the visit of an Angolan delegation to the GDR.

"Gerhard Schuerer valued the further development of relations in the fields of science, technology and production as an important contribution to the joint struggle against imperialist exploitation, tutelage and neocolonialism, as well as an expression of the GDR's solidarity affinity with the Angolan People's Republic in the struggle against the constant aggressive acts of the South African racist regime." Lopo Do Nascimento valued the GDR's consistent internationalist attitude and its effective assistance rendered to his country.

"The two agreed to continue the close contacts between representatives of the central, planning organs, and to expand them."

DAILY NEWS BACKGROUND TO POLISH STRIKE 28 OCT

AU131725 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Nov 81 p 4

[First article in a series by Gabor Kurti and Barna Varro: "Poland in November 1981 (1.); Background to a Strike"]

[Text] Warsaw streets bear the mark of the approaching winter. The number of people standing in line has not diminished; indeed, with increasing frequency, Poles are obliged to hunt not only for foodstuffs, but now also for clothing and industrial products. When we tried to feel the pulse of the capital again last week -- after 3 months -- we saw people waiting mainly for garments at the warehouses in the Marszalkowska. The longest line meandered in front of the counter selling socks, but a fair number of people stood around for knitted dresses and denim trousers imported from the Netherlands and costing 22,100 as well. For drivers, obtaining gasoline is an increasing problem. A line of cars several hundred meters long, starting from the pumps, is inevitable on the Warsaw scene today.

The food stuffs supply -- at least as far as fruits and vegetables are concerned -- seems to have improved in recent months, although shopping remains torture. At the same time, it is the general opinion in Warsaw that, because the harvest was good this year, the villages are full of products and animals ready to be slaughtered, but that individual farmers are reluctant to take foodstuffs to the market. The reason is obvious: There is nothing on which they can spend the money received for their products. Peasants want to buy small tractors, other agricultural machines, fodder and synthetic fertilizer in the first place, but there is a shortage of precisely these products. The Polish leadership has decided, among other things, in an attempt to resolve the dilemma of empty stores -- full villages, that it will initiate a direct exchange, eliminating money, of industrial products for foodstuffs. Of course, this can be only a temporary solution, but if they succeeded in organizing it, perhaps it would improve the situation somewhat.

Everyone appears to live in an atmosphere of expectation. They are waiting for the economic reform, which is to be introduced on 1 January, a reform that will mean, of course, not only new prices, but also enterprise self-accounting and a radically new approach, different from previous ones, to the concepts of economizing and efficiency.

It would be extremely difficult to answer the question of what the new year will bring for Poland. However, for a realistic appraisal, it is essential to understand what has happened in Poland since last summer. It is natural that the background to the 28 October 1-hour general strike especially interested us Hungarian journalists. Sewerin Kowalski, head of a department of the PZPR's Warsaw Voivodship Committee:

"It was the third general strike this year, but it was the first time that the party had performed political work on a large scale at the enterprises prior to the strike. The work stoppage was condemned in a resolution at all the party organizations of our committee before the strike and it was made mandatory for party members not to strike. The party organizations concerned will examine individually the cases of party members who have, nevertheless, participated in the strike. Individual appraisal is called for, among other things, by the fact that some PZPR members have 'participated' in the work stoppage for technological reasons -- for instance, because they work at assembly lines."

[Question] What additional new features would you mention?

[Answer] Primarily the fact that, although the strike took place, on the whole, on a mass scale also on this occasion and, therefore, Solidarity is trying to present it as its own success, there were, in fact, several dozen enterprises in Warsaw where 20-25 percent of the working people decided in favor of working.

Another important factor is that many Solidarity members participated in the strike in a doubtful frame of mind, hesitatingly and half-heartedly. In a few places, the enterprise party committee wanted the working people to decide by secret vote whether they wanted to strike at all. However, Solidarity acted undemocratically, declaring that there was no need to vote, and if it could not be altogether avoided, it was entirely superfluous to vote secretly. It is obvious that, in the present situation, open voting is tantamount to psychological pressure on those who would like to work. I would note something else: More and more people are leaving Solidarity. Still, this does not mean that those who leave side with the party. Those who break away from Solidarity do so because they feel that the organization is leading the country to a tragedy. However, these people have as yet no confidence in authority either, said Kowalski.

How do the organizers of the strike see all this? We sought the answer to this question at the headquarters of Solidarity's Mazowsze (Warsaw and its outskirts) regional organization. Joanna Jaraczewska, head of the information office:

"According to our estimates, 80-100 percent of the working people participated in the 28 October general strike, or to put it another way, 95 percent of Solidarity's members. Thus, in that sense, it was a 'good strike.'"

[Question] How can one call a strike good, even in quotation marks, in the present situation, we asked. Surely, the fact that enterprises are at a standstill does not bring more food-stuffs to the stores...

[Answer] A strike can rarely bring something, as a matter of fact, in an economic sense. It is true that it does not increase the amount of foodstuffs, but, nevertheless, stopping work expresses society's dissatisfaction with the lack of government activity. The masses want it to act, and a strike exerts pressure on the government. By the way, supplies are now worse than what they should be according to the amount of available foodstuffs. There is disorder in distribution, and differences are unjustifiably great among the individual voivodships.

[Question] When we had a discussion this summer, you doubted that Solidarity was conducting a political activity. However, the facts -- including the recurring strikes -- prove that, in the last analysis, Solidarity is striving for power.

[Answer] Look, the country's position is such and the system is such that they force us to wage a political struggle, said Jaraczewska. At present, political competence also extends to the people's economy. We are not pursuing an ideological or political activity, but struggling for a change in the economy.

[Question] The term "socialism" does not even appear in the documents of the Gdansk Solidarity congress, we interpose.

[Answer] The Gdansk documents have been endorsed by an apolitical organization. It is true that we are operating in the sphere of politics, but we do not have a political line. The trade union gathers people with various political views and, therefore, it is natural that the term "socialism" does not appear in the Gdansk documents. I would note that there is no mention of "capitalism" in them either. I would emphasize that we do not want to take over power in a political sense, but that our goal is the socialization of the economy, which means participation in power.

Thus, the head of the press office does not deny -- she could not deny -- that Solidarity is waging a political struggle. And she does not conceal the fact that Solidarity's tactics are at present directed at taking over power in the economic sphere. This fact is nothing new in the Polish reality, whereas more recent is the realization of a need for a political and ideological struggle, one that has taken a long time to mature, in the PZPR's ranks.

As the head of the department of the Warsaw Voivodship party committee put it:

"Sinister hours would have followed without the PZPR Central Committee's Third and Fourth Plenums because party members saw no reason for a political struggle. However, the resolutions of the two plenums have proved that our leaders are aware of the complex nature of the situation and no longer make light of the acts of antisocialist forces. The party leadership, on the one hand, is prepared to defend the foundations of the system and, on the other, to continue the line of renewal laid down at the ninth special congress. As for the Warsaw party committee, many people -- even in the party -- regard us as 'stubborn,' an organization striving for confrontation by any means. However, that is not true. We want to force a solution; we do not want bloodshed. However, we do want a confrontation -- in the areas of politics and ideology. The party's consolidation is not possible without this, said Sewerin Kowalski.

'BRIGHT STAR' MANEUVERS REPORTED, CRITICIZED

'Demonstration of Strength'

AU131344 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Nov 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Preparations for a Demonstration of Strength of the Americans in the Middle East"]

[Text] The highway from the Egyptian Mediterranean port of Alexandria to Cairo was closed for 2 days on Wednesday. It will be used by units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force that landed the previous day to proceed to an air base in the vicinity of the capital. Together with others constantly arriving for more than a week, the units involved will participate in a large-scale exercise on Egyptian territory.

The Bright Star exercise -- a deployment of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Middle East on a greater scale than any before -- will occupy over 4,000 U.S. soldiers in Egypt. As we have reported, the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force will hold maneuvers also in the Sudan, Somalia and Oman in the course of the exercise, which will continue until the beginning of December.

In the next 2 days, the units that arrived in Alexandria on Tuesday will proceed, by M-60-type tanks and troop carriers, to a military airport set up in a desert area west of Cairo, the central scene of Bright Star, where a headquarters, too, has been set up.

The U.S. units participating in the exercise and Egyptian elite units of an equal number will begin their actual combat operations on Saturday. On that day, six B-52 heavy bombers will drop their loads of bombs on desert targets, following which, having carried out their mission, they will return immediately to their base in North Dakota in the United States. Ground maneuvers and parachute exercises will begin at the end of next week.

Disregarding the obvious political significance of the U.S. demonstration of strength in the Middle East, which surpasses any previous ones, responsible Egyptian circles insist that the blade of the exercise is not directed at a single neighboring country. According to them, the purpose of the exercise is to improve the preparedness of the Egyptian Armed Forces, as well as to enable the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, set up under the pretext of "defending" the oil wells along the Gulf, to become appropriately familiar with the terrain.

Military 'Pressure'

LD142358 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Commentary by unidentified analyst]

[Text] The second maneuvers in Egypt of the American Rapid Deployment Force [RDF], called Bright Star, began today in a desert area near Cairo. The opening was provided by an exercise of the parachute force, comprising 850 participants. Approximately 2,000 motorized riflemen also took part, as well as artillery units. Their task was the occupation of a target area. This will be followed by Egyptian elite units trained in the United States. It will be their task to regain the positions from troops playing the part of the enemy. The maneuvers, the largest so far in the Middle East, will go on until the end of the month and will encompass Sudan, Somalia and Oman as well.

Is this merely a demonstration of strength, or is it something more? After all, it was not so long ago that Washington suggested to Cairo that while holding the maneuvers, they might as well give a little lesson to Libya. The opposing interests are at times very sharp between the countries of northeast Africa and the Arab Peninsula. The two fronts confronting each other in the region can be described as follows: On the one hand, there are the four countries involved in the maneuvers, namely Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman; on the other hand, there are the three progressive states linked by a treaty of friendship and cooperation, namely Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen. Sudan also perceives Libya as one of the greatest barriers in the path of Camp David. What is more, it would like to commit Chad as well to the Western system of alliances. Somalia is on hostile terms with Ethiopia, while Oman is in opposition to the PDRY.

According to the way Reagan and Haig perceive matters, Moscow's hand is behind every national liberation movement and progressive revolutionary change. Seeing that the regimes of Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen are pursuing an anti-imperialist struggle, the United States opposes them in the name of the struggle against Soviet expansion. The Bright Star maneuvers are being held in a world political situation which is characterized by the fact that the Camp David separate peace is beginning to disintegrate. The United States-Egyptian-Israeli meeting in Cairo a few days ago, held to discuss the question of Palestinian autonomy, ended in failure. They could not even agree on an agenda. Saudi Arabia in its 8-point plan raised the possibility of settling the Palestinian issue at an international conference held under the aegis of the United Nations. Even politicians from certain European NATO countries said that in the end, perhaps, Moscow should also be involved in a Middle East settlement.

The Saudi plan is, of course, rather loose. Nevertheless, it is worthy of attention because the very fact of its appearance shows that the Camp David agreement is nearing its end. According to 'Arafat, if Israel refused to withdraw from the Sinai, this would give the coup de grace to Camp David. Let us add, even if Israel were to withdraw, this would still not solve the problem of the region.

Of the Bright Star exercises, one can already say that its essence is to exert military pressure on the progressive regimes of the Middle and Near East, the national liberation movements and the PLO. Ethiopia and South Yemen are holding an extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers, in the spirit of vigilance, in answer to this.

KADAR, LEADERS MEET WITH USSR'S YEPISHEV

LD131820 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, Friday received at the CC headquarters Army General Aleksey Yepishev, member of the CPSU CC and chief of the Main Political Division of the Soviet Army and Navy, who paid an official friendship visit to Hungary at the head of a military delegation.

The friendly meeting was attended also by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, Janos Borbandi, secretary of the CC, and Lieutenant-General Ferenc Karpati, chief of the Main Political Division of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister.

GASPAR TALKS WITH BRITISH TU DELEGATION

LD151440 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The expansion of Hungarian-British trade union relations was discussed in Budapest by Lionel Murray, secretary general of the British Trades Union Congress, and Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council. The two delegations reported on the economic and social influence of the trade unions. They exchanged views on the international trade union movement and on the situation in Poland. The British delegation left Budapest.

GASPAR, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR ITALIAN TU CONGRESS

LD151550 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] A Hungarian trade union delegation has left for Rome to take part in the congress of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, which begins tomorrow. The delegation is led by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council.

FALUVEGI'S ECONOMIC TALKS IN GDR REPORTED

LD141126 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, visited the German Democratic Republic on Nov 12-13 and conducted discussions with Gerhard Schuerer, deputy prime minister of the GDR and president of the State Planning Committee.

During the talks marked by a frank and friendly spirit, the sides surveyed planned economic cooperation between their countries, the 1981-85 plan coordination agreements and the state of implementation of long-term trade agreements. They also studied the prospects for expanding technical-scientific cooperation, production collaboration and goods exchange. The sides exchanged views over certain international economic issues of mutual interest to Hungary and the GDR.

During his stay in Berlin, Lajos Faluvegi was received by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. They held discussions about inter-governmental relations.

CSSR OFFICIAL CITED ON SUPPLIES, 'BUYING FEVER'

LD140050 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The deputy minister of agriculture and food of the Czechoslovak Government told a press conference that the supplies for the population are affected by the buying fever brought on by rumors of price rises. The deputy minister stressed that these rumors are unfounded; however, some people bought far more than they need of certain articles, particularly detergents, flour, sugar, edible oil and rice. In order to overcome the supply difficulties, the quantity of certain goods that can be purchased was restricted and measures were taken for the speedy delivery to the stores of goods in short supply.

BRANDT ACTIVITIES NOTED, VISIT COMPLETED

Kadar Dinner 12 Nov

LD131130 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Nov (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, hosted a dinner in Budapest on Thursday in honor of Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Socialist International, and his suite. Those present at the dinner included Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of its Foreign Affairs Department.

Other Meetings; Departure

LD132020 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov (MTI) -- Willy Brandt, president of the German Social-Democratic Party and of Socialist International, who made a visit to Hungary at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee, left Budapest on Friday.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, had an extensive exchange of views with Willy Brandt. The West German politician met also with Gyrogy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. The visitor attended a round-table meeting with responsables of Hungarian party, state and scientific institutions. Willy Brandt addressed the conference of the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes.

At Ferihegy Airport he was seen off by Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP CC and head of the CC Foreign Department, and by Jozsef Bogнар, director of the Research Institute for World Economy of the Hungarian Academy.

FURTHER ON PUJA'S VISIT TO NICARAGUA 12-14 NOV

Talks With Leaders

LD131202 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Managua, 13 Nov (MTI) -- Official Hungarian-Nicaraguan talks were opened in Managua on Thursday. Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, currently paying an official visit to Nicaragua, was received by three members of the junta, Daniel Ortega Saavadra, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado. During their cordial meeting they exchanged views on many important international issues, with special attention to the tense situation in Central America.

Before the meeting Frigyes Puja laid a wreath at the memorial of Carlos Fonseca Amador, leader of the Sandinist popular revolution. Present at the event was Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, Nicaraguan minister for foreign affairs.

Ministerial Talks Held

LD122232 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, began his talks today in Managua with Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, leader of Nicaraguan diplomacy. Our minister of foreign affairs arrived at the new stop of his Latin American tour yesterday.

En route from Mexico to Nicaragua, he stopped for a short time in the capital of Costa Rica, where he met Rodrigo Carazo, president of the republic.

Communique Signed, Departure

LD143248 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The Hungarian-Nicaraguan foreign ministerial talks in Managua have ended. Frigyes Puja and his host, Miguel d'Escoto, signed a joint communique. They also signed a consular agreement and an agreement on cooperation between the two foreign ministries. Frigyes Puja left Managua for the next leg of his tour of Latin America, Ecuador.

According to the joint communique, Frigyes Puja welcomed the Nicaraguan proposal which had been submitted to the United Nations General Assembly, concerning peace in Central America. The two foreign ministers agreed that the extremist circles of imperialism are interested in exacerbating tension in Central America, but the peoples of the region are capable of managing their own affairs without external interference.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, PASSES RESOLUTIONS

Lazar FRG Report Approved

LD121832 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Nov -- At the Thursday meeting of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Gyrogy Lazar made a report on his recent official visit to the FRG at the invitation of Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. The government approved the report.

The Council of Ministers decided to modify the law on passports. The modifications will take effect on January 1, 1982.

On the initiative of the minister of finance, the government modified several rulings on taxation. For example, the procedures of taxation and the payment of duties will be simplified and the income taxes of free-lance intellectual workers modified. The lowest limit of the progressive tax rate will be raised.

The Council of Ministers created an order for the control, recycling and neutralizing of dangerous wastes.

The government confirmed the resolutions made by the State Planning Committee on the tasks of the 1981-85 central computer engineering and petro-chemistry development programs.

Details of Resolutions

LD131938 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov (MTI) -- As already reported earlier, at its Thursday meeting, the Hungarian Council of Ministers made several resolutions, of which we have already discussed the modification of the law on passports. Underneath we are commenting the decisions concerning the petro-chemistry industry, the computer engineering program and the tasks of environmental protection.

Petro-chemistry -- the central development program launched in 1973 started dynamic development of the industry. A modern basic plastic production base has been created: In 1980 basic plastic production was 2.5 times bigger than in 1975, that is, almost 330,000 tons. The development of the plastics processing industry, however, -- especially in the first year of the 5th Five-Year Plan period -- failed to keep pace with the demand. In 1980 only three fourths of the demand for petro-chemistry products was met from domestic production and socialist import. From the export of good-quality basic materials the country derived considerable income; thus the program has markedly improved the balance of payments of the national economy.

The world economic recession did not fail to make its impact on the Hungarian petro-chemistry industry as well, with orders declining and the profitability index of basic plastics production deteriorating slightly. However, this does not question the necessity of further development of the industry. The resolution of the Council of Ministers urges that the disproportions so far in the implementation of the program be corrected in the next plan period. It envisaged rapid increase -- by 100,000 tons -- of the production of finished plastics, in order to improve the correlation between basic material production and processing. Basic material production will continue to go up in the 6th plan term with the expansion by 40,000 tons of the Tisza chemical works' polypropylene factory. The most important task is connected with the expansion of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation: the Olefin-chemistry agreement will start to work the other way round in 1987 and instead of exporting ethylene to the Soviet Union, Hungary will import the same from there. Preparation for the processing of Soviet ethylene will begin already later in this plan term.

The central development program of computer engineering prescribes for the current plan term higher efficiency of application and intensive development. According to a resolution (?which the) Council of Ministers confirmed on Thursday, the primary goal is to exploit to a greater extent the existing computers and introduce only few new equipment. It is to be achieved that the domestic computer technique influence more deeply the economic development.

With this goal in mind the tasks of application of computer engineering have been marked out. The wide use of computers helps simplify the national basic registers. Health, scientific research, social insurance and education have been assigned priority in the program of development of the state administrative information system. Computers must be given a greater part in the fulfillment of the energy management and central transport communication development programs, in speeding up the money circulation and in streamlining the management of stocks. The companies can best use the computers for operative production control, for the automatization of intellectual-engineering work and for the control of technological processes, so as their adaptability also improves, computerization can improve also the quality of services rendered to the population. Remote data processing is to spread faster in the future.

As the demand for computers and attached equipment rises the domestic industry may duly (word indistinct) up production with ever more companies engaging in their manufacture. As micro-computers are relatively inexpensive, they will be available to many small companies and cooperatives too.

The 1981-85 plan discusses in detail the development of the software industry also. Various measures have been taken for the development of program-improving technologies, for the elaboration of the necessary standards and documentation systems, as well as of the sales, legal and commercial aspects of the programs.

At its Thursday meeting the Council of Ministers approved the draft resolution submitted by the national office for environment and nature protection about the disposal of dangerous wastes. The new order -- in compliance with the law on environmental protection -- makes it the obligation of the producers to eliminate the harmful effects of dangerous wastes and urges the recycling of wastes to the greatest possible extent. The order rules also that the violators of the environment protection regulations may be called to accounts personally.

The principal environment protection objective in the running plan items is to prevent the deterioration of the environment in the wake of the exploitation of new resources.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION -- National Assembly President Antal Apro on Tuesday received at the parliament a study delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly led by Zhelyazko Kolev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and head of the National Assembly's Department for Permanent Committees. The reception was attended by Vasil Baev, envoy-counselor of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Nov 81 p 5 AU]

WALESA SOLIDARITY ANNIVERSARY LETTER READ

LD131800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Solidarity press spokesman Marek Brunne, carried in the "Trade Union Magazine" program; date and place of interview not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] How do members of the union assess the past 12 months? I am talking to the Solidarity press spokesman, Marek Brunne.

[Brunne] I have had the opportunity to hear statements made by National Commission representatives on this subject and the nature of all these statements can be put under one heading: the so-called difficult optimism. I should not like to give my own commentary here. I think it will be much better if I read an official document which was signed by Lech Walesa. Here is the content of that document:

The first anniversary of the registration of NSZZ Solidarity by the Warsaw Voivodship Court falls on 10 November 1981. During that year great changes have occurred in our country on all planes of political, social and economic life.

Solidarity has gathered in its ranks 10 million workers, thus becoming the largest trade union in Poland and also one of the largest in the world. Solidarity has imprinted itself for good on Polish reality. In the eyes of the community it is the fundamental guarantor of democratic changes initiated and inspired through its everyday activity. Despite all obstacles and difficulties, NSZZ Solidarity has not only survived that year but has also gained experience, consolidated its position in factories and continued to enjoy the support of the overwhelming majority of the community.

At present, the situation in Poland is very difficult. Many domains of life are affected by acute crises. Local conflicts break out, and often, due to the attitude of the administrative authorities, they grow to a size which threatens to upset social peace.

In view of all these difficulties the union stands firmly for social agreement and dialogue, demanding at the same time respect for its independence and self-management.

Despite the prospects of the coming winter, which may prove to be very difficult for the Poles, Solidarity and the majority of workers enter the second year of the union's existence with hope. Its source could become the desire for agreement expressed during our tripartite meeting by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and the primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp.

I wish for all members of NSZZ Solidarity that nothing will thwart these new prospects for national accord, and I beg at the same time that you maintain dignity and prudence.

That was the content of the letter sent to all members of the union by Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa.

SOLIDARITY KK PRESIDIUUM 9 NOV SESSION APPEAL

AU131138 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Z. Wrobel report: "Letter to the Council of Ministers -- Working Session of the Solidarity National Commission Presidium"]

[Text] The Solidarity National Commission Presidium met in a working session in its headquarters at Gdansk-Wrzeszcz on 9 November, on the eve of its normal weekly session. Since Lech Walesa is visiting Krakow, Secretary Antoni Tokarczuk took the chair.

Having studied the country's current situation, the members of the Solidarity leadership discussed the issues of the coming negotiations with the government. After discussions lasting many hours, the Presidium sent a letter to the Council of Ministers which states that:

"In line with our congress' programmatic resolution -- Resolution 102/81 adopted by the National Commission on negotiations with the government -- and decisions of the recent meeting between Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp and Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa, the National Commission Presidium appeals to the authorities of the Polish People's Republic to begin talks on the following groups of subjects:

"1. The social council for the national economy and Solidarity social control commissions (Grzegorz Palka in the chair);

"2. Access to the mass media (Jan Waszkiewicz in the chair);

"3. Economic reform (Jacek Merkel in the chair);

"4. Territorial self-government and elections to the People's Councils (Waclaw Sikora in the chair);

"5. Legality and the reform of the judicial system of consultations and the issue of compensations (Grzegorz Palka in the chair).

"In order to organizationally improve the negotiations and to ensure their effectiveness, the Solidarity Presidium proposes that a plenary session should be held on 13 November by the persons responsible for negotiations on behalf of the government and the National Commission. The session would deal with procedural matters; that is, it would lay down the mode and schedules for talks on the groups of subjects, the necessary powers for the negotiating teams, the mode of approving the negotiated decisions, and the mutually binding mode of telling the people about progress in negotiations.

"Solidarity Deputy Chairman Stanislaw Wadolowski and Presidium Secretary Antoni Tokarczuk will represent Solidarity as general coordinators of negotiations."

Reporting on the Presidium's session, Marek Brunne, press spokesman for the National Commission, said that Solidarity authorities expect a positive response from the government. The discussion on the negotiations will be continued on 10 November, which is the date for the Presidium's normal session. It is expected that Lech Walesa will be present.

ARCHBISHOP GLEMP RETURNS TO WARSAW 14 NOV

LD141640 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, returned to Warsaw this afternoon from a trip of several days to Rome and Paris. In a statement given at the airport, the primate spoke, among other things, of the great joy with which Pope John Paul II is awaiting his visit to the homeland next year:

Another Tripartite Meeting

LD142010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, at Okecie Airport on 14 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] I welcome the primate back to Warsaw. Could the primate convey to our listeners the holy father's feeling about the invitation to visit Poland next year?

[Answer] The holy father received cordially the invitation I made publicly. He said that he had felt invited for a long time and that he would now do everything to carry this out. As for the program of the visit, we do not have a time or place or any decisions yet.

[Question] Your Eminence, during your visit to Rome and Paris you took part in the opening of Polish houses.

[Answer] These are two houses of a different kind. The house in Rome will be under the Vatican, legally speaking. This will be a house for pilgrims where cultural activities might take place. But the house in Paris will be a house for Polish students. (It will) be under the care of church authorities. I felt a great deal of good will from the French people not only when this house was being dedicated but also in talks with high-level political figures who are exceptionally favorably inclined toward Poland. I think that certain impressions which light cavalrymen left behind are still with the French. This is an old, historical friendship. They want to help us but at the same time they expect us to have some sort of stance which, how shall I put it, might lead us toward unity and toward creative work.

[Question] Your meeting with Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa made a great impression both in our country and abroad. Is it to be expected that another meeting may take place in the next few days?

[Answer] Yes. Well, just as the communique stated if there is a need, let it be so. If it is a service to the nation, then yes.

Primate, Ozdowski Meet

LD142202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Primate Jozef Glemp and Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski met this evening. They discussed the status of work, particularly that of lay Catholics, on the creation of a council of national accord. They also touched on the important question of restoring social peace in places affected by strikes. The primate was also briefed on the regulations contained in the draft law on higher education, particularly the points relating to Catholic higher education.

FURTHER COMMENT ON TRIPARTITE MEETING REPORTED

LD150042 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Nov (PAP) -- The Jaruzelski-Glemp-Walesa summit meeting remains in the spotlight of the Polish press. The weekly PERSPEKTYWY (PERSPECTIVES) has a comment in which it stated that "these talks were the first move of the trowel in the construction of a front of national accord which today is to be or not to be for Poland -- for her sovereign and independent existence."

The weekly added that "Lech Walesa published a statement on behalf of the Solidarity National Commission's Presidium, showing the will of cooperation in reaching a [word indistinct] agreement through 'concession and searching for compromise', and displaying the feeling of realism. Will this realism also be displayed by the majority of the union's leadership?" asked the paper. "Will it agree to find itself on the line of compromise and agreement in a socialist state -- which is an indisputable condition -- or on a line that sooner or later will head for confrontation? The answer should come soon. There is little time left," underlined PERSPEKTYWY.

Meanwhile, the union weekly SOLIDARNOSC emphasized in its editorial about the Polish Government-church-union summit that it helped keep alive the hope which accompanied the Poles incessantly for more than a year and which began growing dimmer as the country was living through consecutive tremors. "We would like," stated SOLIDARNOSC, "to see in this meeting the beginning of cooperation between the main social forces on removing the great burdens of everyday life."

"The rank of this and the meetings to follow will be [words indistinct] achievements corresponding to the society's striving for life in well-being, order and freedom," concluded the union weekly.

SOLIDARNOSC also printed the text of a message sent after the meeting by Primate Jozef Glemp to Lech Walesa in which he thanked the Solidarity boss for his participation in the summit as well as voicing the belief that the meeting would produce fruits both in and outside the country for the benefit of the homeland and nation. The dispatch also contains the thought that the weal of Poles simultaneously requires peace.

In a comment on the same subject the Polish news agency INTERPRESS wrote that "only a few days ago, when the first press commentaries about the meeting of Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Glemp and Lech Walesa appeared, one could see in them both an enormous feeling of relief and joy as well as hope. Hope, above all. For the past few [words indistinct] have been awaiting reports from the country as a proof that those expectations were not premature.

"And then, at its latest meeting, the PUWP CC Political Bureau presented its stand both on the outcome of the summit and the idea of the national agreement front.

"The Political Bureau accepted with approval the outcome of the meeting between the PUWP CC first secretary, Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, with Poland's Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp and Solidarity's leader Lech Walesa as well as leadership of the Branch Trade Unions and delegates of social and youth organizations and creative milieus.

"Hence, this was an approval and once again documented good will of agreement with all those who hold at heart the good of the socialist motherland," stated INTERPRESS.

TV-RADIO OFFICIAL CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY DEMANDS

AFP Report

NC132040 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Solidarity's demands regarding access to the official media are making any agreement with the government "difficult and even impossible", the head of Polish Radio and Television said today.

Wladyslaw Loranc told a group of foreign journalists that arguments on the matter had turned the question "into a quarrel on the political model of the state".

"The television is a state institution" and there would be no question of introducing "a second decision center", he said.

In a few days, government and Solidarity negotiators will meet in work groups for talks primarily on the independent union's access to radio and television.

Solidarity earlier suggested two options.

The first proposed that the union set up an independent editorial bureau within the radio and television office. Under the second proposal, the union would produce its own shows that later would be broadcast by official television.

Solidarity Access Demands

LD132120 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov (PAP) -- Solidarity's access to the Polish Radio and Television was the main topic today of a press conference for foreign correspondents in Warsaw.

The problem was presented by Wladyslaw Loranc, head of the Committee for Radio and Television.

He said that the problem of Solidarity's access to the radio and television is a political dispute, a controversy over the state's political model.

Solidarity wants to have independent desks within the framework of the committee, controlled in terms of substance and personnel by the union, to broadcast Solidarity programmes. Alternatively, Solidarity wants to broadcast its own programmes using the facilities of the committee. Both solutions, said Loranc, would mean tearing apart radio and television into two institutions -- the government, and one of the trade unions. The result would be division of the radio and television, one of the state's basic institutions, into two centres of political direction. There will be more talks on Solidarity's participation in radio and TV programmes, said Loranc, but agreement will be very difficult to reach, if at all possible.

Loranc said that about 45 per cent of the committee staff were Solidarity members. They have full freedom to act and "recently have sometimes paralyzed the normal functioning of the institution," said Loranc.

Loranc also said that the present leadership of the institution was planning to revive the form of collegial work of radio and television editorial departments [words indistinct] to have proper relationships with other institutions and social (?organizations). In progress is creation of the programme council, a public opinion body to give opinion on and initiate programmes. Those invited to serve in the council are all trade unions, the Episcopate, the Chief Cooperative Council, the Polish Army, artists and writers, among others. A majority of those invited, except for Solidarity, have agreed to participate. Solidarity, however, postulates amendment of the law on the Radio-TV Committee and its statute as a precondition.

REPORTAGE OF REGIONAL STRIKE SITUATIONS

Ciosek Examines Strike Issues

LD151912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] An interview with Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek was broadcast yesterday on the first television program. The interview concerned strikes, their causes and the possibilities of settling contentious issues by other means. Stanislaw Ciosek stated that even yesterday ongoing strikes were continuing in six voivodships and a strike alert was in force in eight regions. It is true, he said, that the conflicts are slowly dying out, but it is also true that new centers of conflicts are arising. The reasons behind the flaring up of strikes vary greatly. The issues are often important for professional groups and for local milieus, but the strike organizers, wanting to settle those local issues, contribute to destabilizing the situation in the whole of the country and create losses which are borne by the whole community.

Referring to the issue of strike pay, which frequently is the cause of protest actions being prolonged, Minister Ciosek stated that this issue has not yet been legally settled. The trade union law will contain precise decisions in this area. The issue of strike pay ought to be taken into account in the implementation of the economic reform. The principles of this reform which provides for independence, self-management and also the self-financing of enterprises, should in themselves counteract to some extent the hasty strikes which cause substantial losses to enterprises.

Minister Stanislaw Ciosek went on the stress that other methods of resolving conflict issues must be discovered as soon as possible. Strikes cost the whole community too much. It is necessary to move to dialogue. The realization of the idea of a front of national accord might become the right platform for this.

Strike Roundup

LD141234 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 14 Nov 81

["Strikes and Negotiations Continue" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov (PAP) -- New developments emerged today related to the Radom college conflict that has gradually acquired a national dimension. Strike alert was announced by members of the Polish Teachers' Union, Nauka branch, which demanded, among other things, a stop be put to all kinds of outside interference in the Radom school affairs.

At today's press conference, the school's senate said that one of the proposals for settling the conflict is to elect a new senate and open fresh talks. The senate expressed readiness for joint talks.

More strikes were held today by students in Warsaw University who said they will continue their protest action until a draft school law proposed by a social commission be submitted to the Sejm by the Council of Ministers. The Union of Democratic Youth supported the demands by saying they are justified.

On the second day of government-Solidarity Ziemia Radomska chapter negotiations, no agreement was reached so far. On the most controversial point, that is, the re-examining of the sociopolitical appraisal of the Radom 1976 workers' protest, the government commission said that its chairman was libelled by a pronouncement of one of the Solidarity negotiating group members. In this connection, the government side declared it is bound to suspend the negotiations.

The boycott staged by workers of the book and press distribution enterprise Ruch in Lower Silesia continued today, spreading to Gdansk Voivodship and partly to the town of Bialystok in eastern Poland. Ruch workers in Torun and Wloclawek Voivodships today joined in the protest action staged by their colleagues in Bydgoszcz on November 12.

A government delegation headed by Minister of Mining and Energy General Czeslaw Piotrowski arrived this afternoon in Sosnowiec for talks with the strike committee at Sosnowiec colliery. After last night's television programme explaining the background of the strike, a group of miners who had been staging a sit-in in the colliery for a couple of days now gave up their protest.

The strike was suspended when the talks began and another shift took up work at the mine. The talks were continued until late tonight. Pay for the duration of the strike and compensation for persons injured during the incident were discussed.

After the conditional suspension of strike and protest actions in Zielona Gora Voivodship socio-economic life in the region crippled through a 22-day strike was returning to normal today.

Tension in Zyrardow and Mszczonow was subsiding today after agreement was reached on pay for duration of the strike. The authorities agreed to pay 50 percent compensation to the strikers. The authorities made an exception in view of the fact that the majority of workers of Zyrardow factories are women. The Ministry of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs made it clear that similar solutions could not be applied in other disputes over strike pay.

Strike Suspended in Sosnowiec

LD131502 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Our Katowice correspondent Jerzy Wieczorek reports that talks began at 1200 today at the Sosnowiec colliery between a government delegation and the strike committee.

The delegation is headed by Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry, and includes representatives of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice and the minister for trade union affairs. Also present are Katowice Deputy Voivoda Hubert Niglus and representatives of the voivodship party committee, the trade union of mineworkers and the colliery party committee.

The striking miners are represented by the 15-man strike committee and a number of experts.

After 1 hour of negotiations the strike committee suspended the partial strike [strajk wahadlowy] and announced only a strike alert.

Our correspondent adds that the strikers are demanding pay for the period of the strike, compensation for the victims of the incident which took place near the mine on 27 October, and also sanctions against those who did not protect the premises after this incident and took no interest in the strike. They are accused of indolence and of causing a prolongation of the strike.

Sosnowiec Miners Compensation

LD131908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Solidarity colliery has resumed operations. At 1400 the second shift went down to work. The talks between the government delegation and the strike committee which began at 1200 are proceeding quickly and smoothly. After 1 hour of negotiations a mass rally was held following which work was resumed in the colliery.

Those taking part in the rally were informed that one of the demands had been dealt with successfully. This demand refers to the victims of the [27 October vial-throwing] incident who will get a single payment benefit of 25,000. These are persons who have had medical checks at out-patient departments; those who were hospitalized will receive 210,000. All these persons will be checked by a doctor's commission in which representatives of Solidarity will take part. The commission will establish the damage done to a person's health according to current national health insurance regulations. All those who suffered poisoning symptoms will, by 31 December, receive tickets to sanatoria as part of a vacation ordered by doctors.

Our correspondent also reports that it is proposed to set up a so-called arbitration commission which will decide on how to settle the wages problem.

14 Nov Sosnowiec Agreement

LD141524 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Talks between the strike committee and the government delegation which includes Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry, resumed at the Sosnowiec colliery at 1400. The strike alert is being maintained in the colliery, which began to function yesterday. Almost 70 percent of the workforce turned up voluntarily for work today.

An agreement between the government commission and the strike committee was signed at 1800. We will let you have the details in our next bulletin.

Communique on Sosnowiec Accord

LD142122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Talks between the government commission, chaired by Minister of Mining and Power Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, and the strike committee of the Sosnowiec mine, went on for 2 days.

Today at 1800, the talks ended with the signing of a joint agreement. We read, inter alia, in the communique published: Acting jointly for the sake of social accord, fulfilling the demands of the miners in the Sosnowiec mine, the sides agreed that the strike committee takes note of the statement by the minister of mining and power that remuneration for the period of the strike will be paid as for working time for the period 27 October until 4 November, on which day a special chemical group ascertained that the premises were not contaminated and did not present a threat to the health and life of the workforce. Remuneration for the period 5 until 13 November will be paid from a sum borrowed by the Department of Mines, the only thing being that this part of the remuneration will be submitted for arbitration. The guarantor for the loan is the Slask-Dabrowa region of Solidarity.

The second point on compensation for people whose symptoms of poisoning after the incident in front of the Sosnowiec mine were ascertained, was agreed upon. They will receive medical passes by 31 December. They will also receive one-time benefits. If it is determined that the health of those patients has been harmed, a special medical commission that has been set up, which includes a Solidarity representative, will pay benefits according to the principles of the Polish national insurance.

In point three, which was discussed today, the strike committee at the Sosnowiec mine demands that a preliminary investigation be launched with regard to the Katowice voivoda, mayor of the town of Sosnowiec, voivodship prosecutor in Katowice, voivodship prosecutor in Sosnowiec, voivodship commandant of the Citizens' Militia in Katowice in connection with their failure to take steps to prevent danger to the life and health of people, which is an offense envisaged in Article 144 of the penal code.

Minister Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski stated in the communique which was published that he took note of the above statement and says that he is not empowered to make a decision in this field. He demands that the accusation be made more precise in order to present this matter to the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. The strike committee demands that the above matter be settled and that the government advise it of the outcome of the investigation by 31 December this year.

Miners To Define Accusations

LD142140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Jerzy Wiecezorek report from Katowice]

[Excerpts] Talks were held between the government commission chaired by Minister of Mining and Power Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski and the strike committee at the Sosnowiec mine. The strike committee stated that in order to bring consequences to bear on those who are responsible, within 7 days starting from today it will define the accusations precisely in writing, and will send them to the premier via Minister of Mining and Power Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski. At the same time the strike committee demands that the above matter be settled and that it be advised by the government of the outcome of the investigations not later than 31 December. This was signed by the chairmen of the two commissions.

Strike Alert Off in Zyrardow

LD141816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] PAP has reported that the strike readiness has been canceled in 16 key enterprises in Zyrardow and Mszczonow.

AFP Strike Roundup

NC131510 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Some 150,000 striking workers ended Poland's longest regional strike today by returning to work after Solidarity promised to study their demands at government-labor negotiations next week.

The workers in Zeilona Gora, western Poland, called off their 22-day strike after the local branch of the independent trade union Solidarity issued a back-to-back [as received] late yesterday.

Meanwhile, the country's second worst labor crisis cooled today as 5,000 miners at Sosnowiec near Katowice, southern Poland, reported for work after a 17-day strike, union sources said. The 5,000 miners went back as talks between mines Minister General Czelsaw Piotrowski and union officials began at the time. However, they warned they would maintain a strike warning until the successful completion of negotiations. They called the strike on October 27 after unidentified people released poisonous fumes at the mine entrance.

The work stoppage in Zielona Gora started after a Solidarity member was dismissed from his job at a state farm. The worker was later reinstated. But additional demands by the strikers -- that action be taken against the farm administrator responsible for the dismissal and that the strikers be paid in full for strike days -- remained to be negotiated. Solidarity promised to study their demands in negotiations with the government, scheduled to resume Tuesday, and at a regional assembly session.

The Sosnowiec miners are demanding punishment of those responsible for the poisonous fumes incident in which they claim 111 men were overcome, with 69 hospitalized. Charging that authorities took no action, they are demanding compensation for the victims, punishment of allegedly apathetic local officials, and full payment for the days they were on strike. One of the strikers' first demands was met yesterday when Polish Television broadcast an 80-minute news conference by the strike committee. Afterwards, 22 workers surfaced from mine shafts where they had been conducting a sit-in since Monday.

Meanwhile, a newspaper strike spread over almost half the country, and university students in the capital were to follow up Thursday's warning strike with sit-in strikes today.

But Solidarity managed to defuse a protest announced by dairy workers affiliated with independent unions.

Lower Silesia Strike Continues

LD131314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The strike action against the distribution of newspapers by trade unionists from the Ruch enterprise in Lower Silesia continues and is spreading. Last night the strike committee was transformed into an interregion strike committee.

Lech Walesa, who was in Wroclaw yesterday, met with trade unionists from the Ruch enterprise and assured them of the National Commission's support for the protest action. He also promised to intercede with the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs in order to bring about the arrival of a commission empowered to negotiate with the trade unionists.

Talks to Begin in Wroclaw

LD131452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Our Wroclaw correspondent Janusz Cyganczyk reports that the protest action of news vendors continues. Their representatives, acting on behalf of NSZZ Solidarity or NSZZ Unity (Jednosc) in the enterprises for the distribution of press and books, arrived in Wroclaw today for discussions during which they are to adopt a joint trade union stance on further actions on this problem throughout the country. The Central Board of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Publishing Cooperative has rejected the invitation to these discussions. It has been stated that the Central Board will meet on 16 November, that is, the date fixed before the strike action.

In the Wroclaw press publishing house, a total of 430,000 newspapers were printed today. This is only 40 percent of the usual production. The press was on sale directly from cars in a few central points of the city.

Wroclaw Press Strike Continues

LD141444 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Wroclaw: The protest action by news vendors continues. The delegates representing NSZZ Solidarity are meeting in Wroclaw to prepare a joint stance of the union for further action. Representatives of the Central Board of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers' Publishing Cooperative have also been invited to the discussions in order to resolve controversial issues, but the Central Board rejected the invitation stating that they will meet on 16 November, that is next Monday, according to a schedule agreed before the strike.

The national strike in the Ruch enterprise, which has taken into consideration the difficult and tense situation which has materialized in the country due to the lack of daily papers and weeklies, has decided today to set up a negotiating group with powers to sign a final agreement, which will go to the workers publishing cooperative meeting in Warsaw Monday. For the time being the weeklies, which the subscribers are also being deprived of, are being stored in dispatch departments of the Ruch enterprise and will be distributed after the end of the strike. The dailies are being distributed by party organizations and are on sale in the editorial premises and from cars in a number of places in Wroclaw.

Kielce, Koszalin Press Strikes

LD161158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Kielce correspondent's dispatch]

[Excerpt] The newspapers did not reach all the kiosks in Kielce Voivodship today. This was because the vendors who are members of NSZZ Solidarity have joined in the general Polish protest. The decision was taken at yesterday's meeting. Despite this, however, in Kielce itself -- as Director (Wochowski) informed me -- out of 140 kiosks about 40 are selling today's papers. The situation is similar in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, where out of 85 kiosks, 15 accepted newspapers today.

The kiosk vendors in Koszalin Voivodship also joined in the strike of Ruch vendors. The strike comprises refusal to accept or sell the daily press. Of almost 90 kiosks in Koszalin, it was possible to buy newspapers in only 10 today. But, in order that the papers should get through to readers after all, Ruch has set up newsstands in five of the largest industrial works. Sales are also being carried on from cars at three points in the town. Only three Ruch distribution workers refused to help in the sale, in response to the Solidarity appeal. Cars also set out for nearby localities carrying the papers.

Radom, Rzeszow Students Strike

LD141606 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The plenum of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] Supreme Council is meeting in Warsaw today. On the agenda are social and welfare matters affecting students, and the situation at the universities against the background of legislative work connected with the draft higher education bill as well as in the context of events in the Radom Higher Engineering School.

The Radom Higher Engineering School strike committee has denied the report broadcast on radio yesterday that negotiations were conducted in that school. No negotiations have taken place or are taking place in the Radom Higher Engineering School.

An appeal urging an attempt to resolve the conflict through agreement within the school has been made by Minister Nawrocki. He enclosed a letter from the rector of Warsaw Polytechnic, Professor Findeisen, which contained proposals for an agreement. They envisage new elections based on a new election law, permission for Rector Hebda to run and for the withdrawal of the suspension of his nomination for rector, and the appointment of an acting rector until the completion of the elections. Professor Findeisen said that there are chances for agreement, providing the mediation is conducted by a person who can directly guarantee implementation of commitments.

The stance of the minister is inconsistent. Implementation of the third point of the platform of accord depends exclusively on the minister. His appeal does not contain any commitments on the part of the ministry. The PZPR, the SD and the ZSL of Warsaw University have sent a letter to the ministers, expressing indignation at the incompetence of the Ministry of Education authorities who urge constructive action toward resolving the conflict but who themselves have not taken advantage of any proposals formulated by the rectors conference.

Because of the strike, Rector Michal Hebda has extended the rector's days [declared holidays] until the teaching premises in the school have been cleared.

In another education establishment, the Higher Teacher's College in Rzeszow, the sit-in strike is in its fifth day. The situation is calm and the strikers have received food from factories and financial support from Solidarity. Yesterday, members of the senate expressed disapproval for this form of protest and urged that lectures should restart on Monday. Yesterday, the strike committee changed its composition: Jan (Tolek) of NZS [Independent Students Association] was appointed chairman, and Piotr Mazur of the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] was appointed vice chairman. Six hundred students, members of both organizations and those not affiliated, are on strike. Talks with the commission, set up by the senate and scheduled for 1700, have been put off until tomorrow.

Rakowski With Warsaw Students

LD152126 Warsaw; PAP in English 2000 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Nov (PAP) -- The Polish Socialist Students Union (SZSP) debated at Warsaw's student club Stodola Saturday about the socio-living conditions of students, situation in Polish colleges in view of the legislative work on a new higher education law and the idea of a front of national accord.

Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski met the union's main (?board during) the first part of the debate. Discussing the consecutive phases of the legislative process involved in preparing a new higher education law, he said that the draft of the law worked out by the Social Codification Commission and an annex with opinions of the Education Ministry would be discussed by the government on November 16. Mr Rakowski also outlined the current situation in the country and discussed the proposal to form a national accord. He [word indistinct] answered questions.

Participants in the debate adopted a resolution in which they threw their weight behind the steps taken by the Socialist Students College Council in Radom, declaring that the Radom issue must be resolved inside the college without any outside interference.

The SZSP Main Board also issued a resolution supporting the national agreement front, stating that it should group all those who accept the foundations of the socialist system, especially the social ownership of production means and the states international alliances. "The front is a difficult, but the only road leading to social peace, stability and progress."

Students May Strike 16 Nov

LD140224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The Independent Students Association has informed PAP that if there is no progress in resolving the present controversial problems dividing higher educational establishments and the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, further protest actions will be organized beginning 16 November.

Protest actions continue at Warsaw University and the higher pedagogical school in Rzeszow. Normal classes are held at higher education schools in Gdansk but student resolutions adopted there express readiness to organize further sit-in strikes if the Radom school conflict is not resolved.

Progress Made in Radom Talks

LD132118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Progress has been made in the talks that are going on between the government commission and Solidarity of Radom. Both sides have accepted a statement regarding the principles for awarding material compensation to persons dismissed from work for having taken part in the events of June 1976. At the moment issues relating to the handing over of the new buildings of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia for social purposes are being discussed.

Radom Negotiations Suspended

LD132238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] According to the latest information from Radom, the subject of handing over for public use the buildings of the voivodship headquarters currently under construction was discussed during the first part of today's talks between the government commission and the MKR [Interfactory Workers Committee] of Radom region's NSZZ Solidarity.

In the face of considerable differences of opinion concerning the formal ownership of individual buildings, the talks failed to yield the desired results. During examination of one point in the talks -- revision of the assessment of sociopolitical events in June 1976 -- the dialogue became quite aggravated.

After the statement made by Andrzej Sobieraj, chairman of Solidarity's negotiating commission -- and I quote: You, sir, may represent people of whom there are still many within the government, responsible for the Radom health gauntlets [ironic term referring to practice in which a person must run between two lines of militiamen who are wielding truncheons] -- addressed to the chairman of the government commission, the commission came to the conclusion that this statement had slandered its chairman, exposing him to loss of confidence and making it impossible for him to continue his mission.

Under these circumstances, the chairman of the government commission and the entire commission regard themselves as being at the disposal of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In a statement that has been issued, the government commission states that until appropriate decisions have been made, the negotiations must be suspended.

MEDIA COMMENTS ON CURRENT NATIONAL SITUATION

Commentary on On-Going Strikes

LD142334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Another wave of strikes has engulfed the country. Everything points to the fact that the decline in production, growing every month, the deepening devaluation processes and the ever more serious shortage in market supplies bring us closer to the brink of anarchy. A question, therefore, springs to mind: Why do certain professional communities and even inhabitants of certain regions of the country remain unaware of seemingly indisputable arguments? I think that at least a few causes lie behind this state of affairs. I will try to draw listeners' attention to some of them which, I think, are particularly important.

It is generally known that the difficulties we experience in trying to overcome the economic crisis that has befallen us are exacerbated by the fact that the economic crisis is a consequence of the political crisis; a crisis of confidence in the authorities. Well, there are still many people in Poland who do not believe that the country's economic situation is indeed as difficult as the government bodies portray it. This conviction gives birth to an attitude that is as fallacious as it is harmful: The government has the goods, therefore, let it give them to us! However, in the words of the folk proverb: Even Solomon himself cannot get out for nothing. That is why we must understand that any and all strikes to improve supplies only worsen conditions in some regions of the country so that needs in some other regions can be satisfied a little bit better.

We will not get far along this path, that much is certain. We still have local or industrial economic strikes to obtain higher wages or better social conditions. Some people or entire professional groups seem to think that they will thus manage to win better living conditions. Even assuming that these groups are for the time being at a disadvantage with regard to other groups, one must realize, after all, that the shortage of goods on the market and the increase of money in circulation can only result in greater devaluation and an uncontrolled, spontaneous growth of prices.

Holding the state for ransom over higher wages, as is recently being done, for example, by the trade union of dairy cooperatives or the Ruch [Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Worker's Publishing Cooperative] agents and distributors, leads not to better but to worse living conditions for the public, including the strikers themselves. Regional, local or private interests gain the upper hand. As if that were not enough, they are misunderstood. Moreover, the strike fever facilitates political activity aimed at undermining the foundations of authority. Among such strike actions one can include the 3-week-old strike in Zielona Gora Voivodship. Striving to remove the director of the state agricultural farm [PGR] in Lubogora, who at one stage had opposed the illegal takeover of PGR land by individual farmers, they organized a strike at several hundred enterprises of this economically important region.

Strikes in Zielona Gora Voivodship lasting about 3 weeks have caused losses amounting to millions. One could cite other examples in which strikes of an exclusively political nature were fanned up by relatively small but influential groups of people striving to dismantle the people's authority, to bring it to its knees, as they say.

In this way, availing themselves of the murky wave of strikes, the antisocialist political activists strive to make use of the general discontent and public frustration in order to turn them against the front of national accord that is taking shape, initiated by the joint talks of General Jaruzelski, Primate Glemp and Chairman Walesa.

Until recently, many Solidarity activists said that the social harmfulness of strikes was relatively insignificant. Days on which no work was done were counted in order to prove that since last August there had been so few of them that they could not have substantially affected the decline in production.

It is difficult to make precise calculations, but one thing is certain: Strikes mean not just a smaller or greater number of hours lost in production; they mean, more than anything else, disorganization of public life, an enormous decline of labor discipline and a serious weakening of public law and order and safety. These supposed side effects of more and more strike tensions weaken the public stamina more and more, diminishing its ability to fight the crisis.

Commentary on 'Insane Strikes'

LD131528 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov (FAP) -- Ever new strikes breaking out without a good reason in different spots of Poland have frustrated the hopes for attaining internal peace, for halting the country's disintegration and rallying together all Poles, roused lately by General Wojciech Jaruzelski's widely welcomed proposal to forego the disputes and divisions and form a front of national concord, said a commentary broadcast in the Polish TV news service last night.

Who and why dares to undermine through such strikes the unprecedented idea of agreement, in whose interest does it lie?, the commentary asked and remarked that these no longer were disputes between the government and Solidarnosc but a national tragedy, a conflict between the need to save the nation and the state, and boundless irresponsibility.

The commentary pointed out further that no state organism was able to survive such a situation in the longer run. "If the organizers and participants in these insane strikes do not find good enough the moral prestige of three Poles whose names (Jaruzelski, Glempl and Walesa) mean so much to us, and who have met recently to avert the disaster, what else is there to restrain the high-handed local bosses," it inquired and stated that "we must all understand that those who are kindling tension and making the national economy bleed almost to death are the worst enemies of our great hope and our ultimate chance: agreement and national conciliation."

Self-Destruction Bemoaned

LD131838 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] November -- A dangerous period for Poles -- these bitter words of a poet are again taking on burning significance at present. Barely a few days ago a sign of relief was heaved in Polish homes for the first time in a long time. Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's proposal for a grand national coalition, the creation of a front of national agreement, for burying discord and divisions, met with the approval of all those who think, feel and reason here in Polish terms.

Achieving internal calm, halting the disintegration of the state and making a last attempt to bring all Poles together regardless of the differences that divide us: only a few days ago, all this seemed finally to be realistic. But these hopes, too, are beginning to peter out, at least today. Hardly a Pole now understands what is really going on. No foreigner can understand anymore why it is that a nation of 36 million people in the center of Europe which has so many enlightened and intelligent citizens with such bitter experiences in history is voluntarily tightening the noose around its own neck.

Poland is full of strikes again. When some come to an end, the next ones flare up. Some are so absurd that foreigners with a liking for Poland are ashamed to write about them because they don't want to strengthen the prevailing view abroad about Polish madness.

In Jawidz, in Lublin Voivodship, there is a strike about the construction of a water supply network. In Siedlce Voivodship we have a sit-in at a building belonging to a legal youth organization. In Radom there is a strike concerning the way the rector is to be elected. Ruch kiosk owners in Wroclaw are on strike because they were counting on a wider profit margin following the cigarette price increase and municipal workers in Wielun are on strike because they do not like linked sales for people living in the countryside. Everyone who wants to and everyone who wants anything is now on strike.

More and more people are appearing who are not known to anyone and who appropriate to themselves a right no one has given them -- the right to slowly kill off their own country. It would not take much for the tire factory in Olsztyn, which makes tires for buses, tractors and trucks, to come to a standstill in a few score hours. And it did come to a standstill because the factory in Zagan was on strike -- a factory which makes tire cord, without which it is impossible to make tires. If there were a shortage of tires, more buses would come to a halt in towns, as would trucks transporting milk for children and foodstuffs from the villages to the towns. No one can explain why the factory in Zagan was on strike.

The costly, absurd conflict in Zielona Gora exploded against the background of a local conflict regarding the decision of a state farm director, and it was only for this reason that someone decided to continue tugging away at the economic and social tissue of the whole country.

Where, in which country of the world, are such strikes held? And here is a question which we ask ourselves daily now because 10 more strikes flare up to take the place of one settled strike: How long can one keep on bashing one's own country?

Whose words and appeals do we still need to get through to the consciences of those stirring up new disturbances and new conflicts? What sort of authoritative voices still have to speak up to make sure that everyone without exception becomes aware of the awfulness of the situation and of the truly historic significance of these November days of 1981? Who dares through such strikes to undermine the unprecedented idea of national agreement even before it has had time to take on concrete shape, and why?

And the most important question: In whose interests is all this really taking place? Let us have no illusions. These are no longer disputes between the government and Solidarity. This is a national tragedy that is taking place in installments. This is a conflict between the need to save the nation and state and a plethora of irresponsibility.

No state organism can sustain this in the long run. The economy has limits of resistance that cannot be exceeded, and society has limits to its psychological endurance. If the moral authority of three Poles -- whose names mean so much to us and who met recently to avert disaster -- is no longer enough for the organizers of the participants in these insane strikes, what else is there that can restrain the impulses of local petty kings and self-appointed squires?

The world is again looking at Poland with horror and pity. Various possibilities for the development of events in Poland were forecast but no one forecast the possibility of Poles wishing to play the part of their own gravediggers. The world is asking the Poles from Jawidz, Lochow, Radom and Wroclaw: Where are you going? What do you really want to achieve?

The overwhelming majority of Poles want calm and reconciliation; I think they want this more than the immediate elimination of the most galling shortages. In this fratricidal war of nerves we are hourly losing not only millions of zlotys but also something more important than money -- we are losing national unity. We must all understand that those who are fanning more hotbeds of unease and who are bleeding the national economy to the brink of death are the worst enemies of our great hope and of our last chance, agreement and national reconciliation.

LE MONDE on Developments

PM131223 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Nov 81 p 5

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Thousands of Demonstrators Glorified National Independence"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Three years ago a few hundred militants from the democratic opposition met in silence before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to celebrate a forbidden anniversary, that of national independence regained on 11 November 1918 after 130 years in which the country was divided between Russia, Prussia and Austria. On Wednesday there were, at a conservative estimate, 20,000 demonstrators at the meeting.

The procession, which left the old city around 1900 hours, moved slowly up the wide Krakowskie Przedmiescie Avenue, applauded by a crowd of spectators. Uniformed scouts led the procession, followed by survivors of the country's Home Army -- the resistance movement which was linked with the London government during the war and whose members were systematically persecuted by the regime until 1956. Then came the Warsaw Solidarity leaders, the factory delegations, students, schoolchildren who were recently endowed with an "independent and self-managed" organization and finally, in particularly large numbers, members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN]. The trial of their leaders, who have been in prison for 1 year, drags on. This movement, exalted by repression and without any competition since the Workers Defense Committee's voluntary dissolution, has now become a considerable political force.

As the first snow of winter fell, a long roll-call of the dead began, punctuated by the demonstrators' incantatory response: "They fell on the field of honor!" It was a kind of white paper on Poland's relations with czarist or Soviet Russia which had just been read.

Solidarity leadership member Jaworski then explained that it was necessary to "remain united under Solidarity's banner and not to be divided into opposing groups. The time for work has now come and even if we must stage new strikes they will be active in order to ensure that work does not stop. We are going to take control of the enterprises and hence save the homeland and guarantee our fellow citizens' existence. We will no longer submit to anybody we deem unworthy to govern us."

A KPN representative drew loud applause when he said: "The Yalta diktat robbed our country of the fruit of its victory. But, as Cardinal Wyszynski said, our nation is a sturdy tree: When its roots are severed, it is able to put down new ones." He then read a message which KPN Chairman Moczulski wrote in prison: "Anything is possible if we are determined to act," the text stated. "A revolution has been going on in Poland for the past year. It must continue to be a revolution without revolution, without confrontation, without bloodshed, but Poland must become an independent and just state."

Finally organization committee chairman Ziembinski, an old soldier from the Home Army, a prominent old oppositionist, concluded by recalling that "two dictators killed 6 million Poles. When Warsaw rose up, it fought alone, abandoned by its allies." The Home Army's program, he said, was democracy: "Democracy is the freedom to live without fear," to have a freely chosen government...and equality under the law for all nations, "so that the hegemonist tendencies of some countries can be ended." There was loud applause. "In its relations with Russia," Mr Ziembinski continued, "the Polish nation is merely asking for recognition of democratic rights: respect for the legacy of the fighters who died in the ruins of Warsaw."

Similar demonstrations took place in all the big cities. The same evening the last television newscast showed pictures of them, merely deploring the fact that extremists were able to take part in the ceremony and gave it an "anti-Soviet and antigovernment" turn.

The 11 November is now no longer a taboo subject. In the morning the press had given extensive coverage to this historic date and at noon Mr Jablonski, the head of state, paid his respects at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier together with several hundred officials.

"Working Meeting"

A communique issued Wednesday announced that the government was prepared to have a "working meeting" with the Solidarity leaders. That seems to be a reply to the offer made Monday by the trade union's Presidium to start Friday the negotiations which were agreed by General Jaruzelski, Monsignor Glemp and Mr Walesa last week. The date is not yet official. (Note) (Monsignor Glemp will not return from his trip to Rome and Paris until 14 November).

Meanwhile the propaganda is doing all it can to portray the Solidarity leader as a man of good will paralyzed by the extremists in his movement. This is the best way of creating an atmosphere of distrust within the trade union leadership. Meanwhile the party is starting to build, without Solidarity or the church, the "national understanding" which it has adopted as its slogan since last week's historic meeting. The PZPR leaders and those of the Democratic Party and the United Peasant Party, the other two official parties, have just reached agreement on the "convening of an initiative group representing all the political, social and trade union forces whose objective would be to prepare the formation of the council of national understanding."

Thus the government is trying to steal the limelight and if the negotiations with Solidarity, once they have begun, do not succeed, there would still be time to accuse the "extremists" of refusing the proffered hand. Mr Olszowski, secretary for propaganda and member of the Politburo, has already specified that this national understanding plan "has nothing to do with the idea of a coalition government put forward by the Solidarity extremists which will never win the PZPR's agreement." The party, Mr Olszowski added, "cannot back down" on the question of trade union access to the mass media because "in a socialist system propaganda is an integral part of the government."

FARMERS, RURAL GROUPS PROTEST 'LINKED' SALES

Torun Farmers TU Opposition

LD131230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] During yesterday's meeting of the Torun Voivodship Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, a resolution was adopted in which it is stated that for some time now controversial matters have been coming to a head over the implementation of [words indistinct] of the Ustrzyki and Rzeszow agreements. It was also demanded that constitutional guarantees be given as regards the inviolability of the private ownership of land, that the draft on social insurance for private farmers and their families which has been proposed by the NSZZ of Private Farmers be introduced and that the demand concerning the reclaiming of land for private farmers, land now at the disposal of units of the socialized economy in Torun Voivodship, be implemented in a consistent manner.

It is also stated in the resolution that the version put forward by the Torun Voivodship administrative authorities of Resolution (?229) of the Council of Ministers is indeed socially correct but can only lessen the effects of the shortage of meat and not address the causes of it. The administrative authorities of Torun Voivodship have allocated cars and agricultural machinery and equipment for linked sales, but not industrial goods -- which are also sought after in towns -- such as furniture, color televisions and so on. It is stated in the resolution that linked sales will wipe out the basic stock of farm animals. This is why, it is stated, the union has decided against any sort of linked sales.

A decision has also been taken to stage a sit-in at the administrative building of the state enterprise of Torun sugar refineries on (Kraszewski) Street in Torun. At present more than 70 farmers who are members of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers are inside the building.

Torun Farmers Stage Sit-in

LD131910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Our Bydgoszcz correspondent, Ewa Grande, reports yet another conflict -- a sit-in strike begun yesterday by some 70 farmers, members of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, in the Torun sugar refinery. The decision to begin the sit-in strike was adopted during yesterday's meeting of the voivodship Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers.

It had been learned that for some time disputes had been building up in connection with the government's implementation of the Ustrzyki-Rzeszow agreements. The striking farmers demand, among other things, a constitutional guarantee of the inviolability of private ownership of land and consistent enforcement of the demand concerning the restoration to private farmers of land at the disposal of the socialized economy in Torun Voivodship. The resolution also states that the union opposes any kind of linked sales of livestock.

The Torun voivoda suggested that talks begin with representatives of the protesting farmers. However, negotiations have not materialized, as the strike committee has passed a decision not to hold talks until information has been made available about the results of negotiations between the government commission and the National Founding Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers.

Torun Linked Sales Suspended

LD141436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The sit-in strike of members of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers in Torun continues.

By virtue of a decision of the administrative authorities of the Torun Voivodship, the implementation of the decision of the Council of Ministers [words indistinct] pertaining to the linked sale of livestock has been stopped throughout the voivodship. It was suggested yesterday in the course of the talks between the government commission and the Commission of the National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers that representatives of the government commission should go to Torun. It has not yet been indicated when the commission will arrive there.

Rural Youth Union Resolution

LD131348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The Presidium of the voivodship board of the Union of Rural Youth in Piotrkow Trubunalski has ratified its stance on the current principles governing the so-called "linked" sales. In the adopted resolution which our Piotrkow correspondent (Paulin Tlumnicki) has sent we read that the decisions which have recently been adopted by the government, in particular in the matter of linked sales, are an example of halting the development of private farms which have come into being as a result of many years of arduous work done by farmers and all their families. The production means which have been allocated -- agricultural machinery, construction materials and household goods -- have been offered in a form which is socially unjust. The resolution states that we consider that the introduced linked sales are an expression of further discrimination against the profession of the farmer and against the countryside and that these sales treat the inhabitants of the countryside as second-class citizens. Decisions of this kind create a division of Polish society into town and countryside, says the resolution of the Presidium of the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship Board of the Union of Rural Youth.

Protest Sent to Jaruzelski

LD161104 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Members of the Legnica Council of the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations have sent a protest to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, about the linking of the sale of agricultural machines and other industrial goods and also of the means of production for agriculture with the purchasing of live weight beef and pork. On behalf of all the farmers in Legnica Voivodship, the council demanded that the decision of the Council of Ministers be annulled immediately. The decision gives reference to farms engaged in the breeding of animals for slaughter and bars the access of medium-size farms to these goods, especially to the means of production for agriculture.

In support of this argument an example is cited of a farmer who, in order to buy a tractor, has to sell in 2 months animals worth 1.1 million zlot. It is, of course, not practical.

The council favored the introduction of credit sales for all means of production for agriculture including machinery with the possibility of repaying the debt with agricultural products on a realistic exchange basis. It also stated that industrial goods, not directly linked with agricultural production, are suitable both in towns and in the countryside and must be distributed proportionally.

SUPREME COURT DISALLOWS KPN DEFENDANTS RELEASE

NC131505 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov (AFP) -- The Polish Supreme Court today overruled a decision by the Warsaw tribunal granting bail to three leaders of the dissident Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN) who went on trial on June 15.

The Supreme Court upheld a government appeal against the Warsaw tribunal ruling, a court spokesman said.

The independent Solidarity trade union had offered to answer for the three men should they be released.

This was the third time the Supreme Court reversed a lower court decision to temporarily free the KPN leaders, who are accused of anti-state activities.

Those charged are Leszek Moczulski, 50, Romuald Szerem Etiew, 35, Tadeusz Stanski, 32, and Tadeusz Jandziszak 38. Mr. Jandziszak, however, has been released for health reasons.

If convicted, they face sentences ranging from five years in prison to possible execution. The trial is expected to continue for another two to three months. More than one hundred witnesses are to be called.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS PZPR SECRETARIAT SESSION

LD152102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The Central Committee Secretariat met in Warsaw with the secretaries of the PZPR voivodship committees and heads of the Central Committee departments under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski. The meeting discussed the country's current social and political problems and the party's tasks for the near future.

The meeting stressed that creating a broad platform for all of the patriotic forces in the community which observe constitutional principles and the fundamental values of socialism which flow from such principles is the most important task in overcoming the crisis and achieving a safe and successful development of Poland.

It was stated that the party had presented an idea for a front of national accord and that this idea is gaining broader and broader support from the community. During the meeting it was proposed that the primary party organizations hold consultative meetings in the near future to express their views on the contents [tresci] and methods of implementing the national accord. It has been decided that political and organizational actions for party echelons and organizations will be defined on the basis of the results of the consultative meetings of primary party organizations and other meetings in order to achieve broad community participation in the front of national accord.

JARUZELSKI 14 NOV ACTIVITIES IN WARSAW REPORTED

Surprise Visit With Workers

LD141356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, this morning paid an unexpected visit to two Warsaw firms: the bakery on Szwolczerow Street and the Wedel factory. The premier took a keen interest in the working conditions and the lives of the workers and also in the main production and technological problems. Matters linked with the worsening economic crisis dominated his conversations with the workers, above all the shortages in supplies of basic goods. This matter was particularly strongly stressed by the mainly female workforce at the Wedel.

Tax Increases Foreseen

LD142112 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Nov (PAP) -- The first secretary of the PUWP CC and Premier, General Jaruzelski, paid an unexpected visit today at factories in Warsaw: a bakery and the E. Wedel candy factory to see for himself the working and living conditions of the personnel and to take a look at production and technological problems. The Polish premier also took that opportunity to (?talk directly) with workers on the [words indistinct] socio-economic crisis in this country which [words indistinct] on the market.

The visit was quite unexpected. [words indistinct] company this premier was not told about the aim of their visit [as received] until they got under way.

Speaking at the Warsaw candy factory, Premier Jaruzelski referred to the general economic situation in Poland and stated that the changes in the price structure posed a problem which should be viewed in the categories of to be or not to be. The government is waiting for the trade unions' answer on this question, said he. We are of the opinion that all the articles which are not the staples should be considerably taxed. The rural population have got especially much money, he continued. The incomes of that population went up by 80 percent over the past year, that of the townspeople -- by 30 per cent. The most important thing now is to overcome the psychological barrier and convince the society that it is better to have less money but having its equivalent in goods. We believe that as of the new year, the countryside will be selling more goods, said the Polish premier.

WOZNIAK VISITS STALOWA WOLA STEELWORKS

LD132130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Marian Wozniak, secretary of the party Central Committee, has been visiting the Stalowa Wola steelworks today where he met the party aktiv and workers of this combine. Proposals concerning the introduction of the economic reform were discussed.

(Ryszard Czach), our Rzeszow correspondent, reports that much attention was paid to normative acts concerning the reform and also to matters of maximizing the production effects of the steelworks.

Marian Wozniak replied to numerous questions put by the workforce which referred mainly to current political, social and economic matters.

The Central Committee secretary also met the aktiv of the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship party committee.

Further on Wozniak's Visit

LD132344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Secretary of the party Central Committee, Marian Wozniak was in Tarnobrzeg today. During the morning he visited the Stalowa Wola steelworks, where he took part in a party and worker's aktiv at which problems connected with the economic reform were discussed. During this meeting, a great deal of time was devoted to normative acts connected with the reform and also to the question of maximizing production. Attention was drawn to the necessity of a further improvement in the supply of raw materials, the exploitation of resources in production and the improvement in the effective use of work time. The production goals of the Stalowa Wola steelworks in the coming year were also mentioned. Marian Wozniak, secretary of the Central Committee, replied to numerous questions by the plant's workers on current political, social and economic affairs. In his remarks he devoted a great deal of time to the party's role and place in the country's life. In conclusion he said, among other things:

[Begin recording] The party's primary concern is to extricate Poland from its crisis and to unify the party. However, I also want to point out that we are very frequently weakened by accusations that the party is guilty of everything that is bad in Poland and that it consequently cannot be trusted. Well, this accusation cannot be accepted, for if any of you, if anyone among us here goes to work with determination and a desire to do something for society and for himself, he is told, your party first, then he doesn't say this to me but only to those who are responsible. [sentence as heard] The ninth congress dealt with this, and certain matters are still being (?considered). We have a positive program, and we do not have to be ashamed of it or of the actions that the government has taken. Let us try and see what (?comes) of this. I personally am an optimist, but I am an optimist when I travel around the country and see the party fighting for the cause of Poland. Then [words indistinct] that in 3 or 4 years we will be saying that we have succeeded in making something bigger than a second Japan, for that is a matter which is completely [words indistinct] normal, wise, sensible Poland. [end recording]

Later, during the afternoon, Secretary of the party Central Committee, Marian Wozniak met in Tarnobrzeg with the Secretariat of the PZPR Voivodship Committee. Among other things, the socio-economic development of the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship was discussed.

POREBSKI ATTENDS EDUCATION COMMISSION MEETING

LD142058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Prof Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo, a session of the Commission of Science and Education of the PZPR Central Committee took place today.

The current state of work on the bill for higher education was discussed. The commission upheld the stance adopted previously to the effect that the government ought to present a draft law to the Sejm worked out by the public commission, together with a set of reservations and propositions for changes worked out on the basis of remarks by the ministries and social organizations.

The commission stated its opinion, among other things, on the subject of the administration of higher education on a national scale, formulating the view that a correct system of administration of educational institutions in accordance with the public interests ought, among other things, to guarantee the implementation of the interests and needs of the whole of society. It is society which invested in the development of higher education and is expecting optimal effects, and it is for society to define the activity which can clearly be put into practice, for decisions to be taken.

KUBIAK NOTES CONDITIONS FOR SOCIAL ACCORD

LD141230 Warsaw PAP in English 1111 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov (PAP) -- Speaking at a session of Karl Marx Debate Club here today, Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary, Hieronim Kubiak recalled the four key conditions of a social accord:

-- Acknowledgement and maintenance of the social ownership of means of production in all the key branches of national economy;

-- Reaffirmation of the role of the PUWP as the political leader of the Polish historical process;

-- Acknowledgement of Poland's ideological, political, economic and military alliance with the socialist states;

-- Maintenance of the state's socialist character in its internal relations and its socialist identity in the international arena.

The discussants pointed up to the attitude of such social forces as the church and the Solidarity trade union to the idea of social accord. Some speakers agreed with the thesis that recent months saw a fall of social confidence in all the formal and institutional organizations, including Solidarity. This does not mean, it was stated, that an increase of confidence in the PUWP was noted. Therefore, the formation of a front of social agreement should serve the creation of the possibility of a political stabilization of the society which, in turn, could become the proper foundation for economic reform.

During the discussion Hieronim Kubiak turned many a time to the club members, telling them that while seeking an answer to the question of how to defend socialism they should reject the now second-rate ambitions of particular individuals and discussion groups and focus on finding this answer through cooperation of all, because to defend socialism means also to defend it against factional splits in the ranks of its advocates.

KUBIAK CHAIRS PARTY COMMISSION SESSION

LD132136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] During the session of the Cultural Commission of the party Central Committee, workers' self-management in cultural institutions and its financing and organization in the new economic system were discussed. The session was chaired by Professor Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION REBUKES TWO WEEKLIES

AU131657 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "The Central Party Control Commission Issues Communiqué"]

[Text] On 6 November, the adjudicating team of the Central Party Control Commission examined the case concerning the publication in Issue 22 of the RZECZYWISTOSC weekly of a letter casting doubt on the good name and personal dignity of Comrade Hieronim Kubiak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

Taking into account the circumstances of the case, during a talk the adjudicating team warned Comrade Henryk Tycner, chief editor of RZECZYWISTOSC, drew his attention to the harmful character of the published letter and asked him to see to it that his editorial board apologizes to Comrade H. Kubiak and that such incidents are never repeated.

The adjudicating team also expressed its disapproval of the method used by Comrade Marian Turski in the POLITYKA weekly on 31 October when it referred to RZECZYWISTOSC as "cowards," "gangsterlike press activity," and so on.

The team stressed that even when periodicals engage in acute polemics on various subjects they should be objective and dignified and should follow the accepted political standards of conduct.

ZIELONA GORA PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES STRIKE

LD150048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The 22-day general strike in Zielona Gora Voivodship, which was conditionally suspended last Thursday, was discussed at the party voivodship committee plenum in Zielona Gora yesterday. The strike was considered a catastrophic event in terms of its economic as well as social and moral consequences. It was accompanied by impatience and agitation on the part of the workers and of the community. The party voivodship committee in Zielona Gora has stated that the conflict had an exclusively political basis and that it was consciously exaggerated and prolonged under the false slogan of protecting the Solidarity union against an alleged threat by the authorities.

The voivodship committee plenum expressed anxiety over the avoidance of a political struggle by some party organizations. It has taken the stand that the strike was illegal, of no good to anyone and very detrimental. It also adopted a resolution on the establishment of a front of national accord and has addressed an open letter to the community.

KOSZALIN VOIVODSHIP PARTY OFFICIAL EXPELLED

LD142214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Zenon (Suczycki) report from Koszalin]

[Text] The Koszalin Voivodship party commission has expelled Piotr (Wekierski) from the PZPR. (Wekierski) was the former chief of the voivodship committee Ideological Teaching Department. A few months ago he traveled to Austria, allegedly to convince his wife and children to return home. Before leaving he submitted a statement to this effect. However, he cheated his superiors and remained abroad. His action was condemned by Koszalin Voivodship party members.

PZPR LEADERS MEET PARTY SECRETARIES IN LODZ

AU131142 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Jan Kraszewski report: "The PZPR After the Fifth Central Committee Plenum-Economic Situation -- A Meeting in Lodz"]

[Text] PZPR Politburo member Zofia Grzyb met on 9 November with secretaries of party organizations in the leather plants in Lodz. The meeting took place in the Leather Industry Association headquarters. Tadeusz Czechowicz, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Committee in Lodz, attended the meeting, which was chaired by Franciszek Sitkiewicz, first secretary of the basic party organization in the Leather Industry Association.

Comrade Z. Grzyb discussed the course and resolutions of the fifth party plenum. The entire party and its rank and file members are working and acting in an atmosphere of an acute political struggle and criticism directed at them and at the party and government, she said. Many comrades break down and surrender their party cards. Although it is a pity to lose people, nevertheless the party wants its members to be genuine, active and dedicated to the cause, because we live under conditions in which lip service is not enough. We must have militancy in every place and in every situation.

Discussing the economic situation, Z. Grzyb said that there are very many opportunities to take the country out of its crisis. After all, our economic potential has not decreased in the past year, nor have our natural resources. Moreover, we have very many talented people. All this great potential should be put together and organized for common efforts. It is no use dwelling on problems in this situation. As you can see, there are ways out.

We will never be able to improve our daily standards if chaos, anarchy and tensions, which destroy our mental and physical strength, take over the country. Nor is it of any help to attack our allies, especially the Soviet Union.

Stanislaw Jaros, head manager of the Leather Industry Association, and other speakers discussed the economic reform issues. The voices from the floor were dominated by concern for the feeble progress in work on the reform.

Comrade T. Czechowicz also discussed the economic reform, which, he said, will not be an ad hoc measure. The reform is a process, and this is why it needs a transition period. What we urgently need is further legal enactments, especially the one concerning the self-financing of enterprises.

In the afternoon Z. Grzyb met with the women activists of Lodz Voivodship.

GROUPS TO DISCUSS DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROPOSALS

LD142128 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Nov (PAP) -- The leaders of the PUWP, Democratic Party [SD] and United Peasant Party Sejm deputies groups met with a team of experts in Warsaw to discuss the SD proposals to create an office of the president of Poland, a tribunal of the state and a constitutional tribunal.

The Democratic Party came up with these proposals at its 12th congress. The 9th PUWP Congress of the PUWP and the United Peasant Party also adopted their attitudes to [word indistinct].

The meeting was chaired by Jan Fajeci, head of the SD Sejm deputies group. It was attended by Boleslaw Struzek, head of the ZSL Sejm deputies [words indistinct] president of the PUWP deputies (?club).

"The Democratic Party's proposals to establish the office of the president, the tribunal of state and the constitutional tribunal met with a very lively reaction from the society, both party and non-party members." Jan Fajeccki told KURIER POLSKI. "They are perceived as elements which will contribute to the uniting of the nation and help improve the functioning of the state and create a system which would democratically guarantee the rule of law."

OLSZOWSKI VIEWS ROLE OF NATIONAL ACCORD FRONT

LD131304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] SZTANDAR MŁODYCH carries a report on a meeting between a group from this newspaper and Stefan Olszowski. The direct reason for this meeting was the conflict which arose in connection with the dismissal of Jacek Nachyla from the post of the paper's chief editor.

Referring to the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Glemp and Lech Walesa, Stefan Olszowski stated: I think that one should not confuse various concepts concerning national accord. Although in definition they might sound similar, basically they are not identical.

If Kuron launched a new concept of government, or Reiff suggested the concept of a coalition government, this has in its essence nothing in common with the concept of widening the base for governing which we are putting forward. Nor has it anything in common with the concept of a national accord front.

Our proposal for agreement signifies the formation of a platform for consultations in which representatives of all social forces, including the church would take part. The church has already designated representatives to participate in the [word indistinct] front of accord. So far Solidarity has not adopted a stance on this proposal. If it does not accept this offer it will certainly be making a mistake.

We are discussing, Stefan Olszowski stressed, the concept of a consultation platform and not a change in the character of executive power.

The second question relates to the widening of the platform of the social base for governing. Too many posts have been reserved at the disposal of our party. We want to consistently alter this, Stefan Olszowski said. But this does not mean that the party can renounce its leading role.

As regards the meeting itself between Jaruzelski, Glemp and Walesa, not very sweet words were uttered there from our side. The words uttered were very firm and not just on the part of the party, which pointed out to Solidarity the role which it ought to play as a trade union. This resulted in the publication of a statement by the Solidarity National Commission Presidium signed by Lech Walesa on 5 November.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY INTERVIEW WITH MIECZYSLAW RAKOWSKI

LD141343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] "Accord: Let Us Unravel This Mystery" -- That is the title of an interview with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski in today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY. In the first part, Janusz Stefanowicz, a journalist on the paper, tries in a conversation with the deputy premier to define the difference between two concepts: the line of accord and a front of accord. Here is how Mieczyslaw Rakowski understands the concepts. The line of accord is a political concept accepted by the party more than a year ago. The difficult situation and also the history of the creation of a socialist structure on Polish soil dictated the choice of this line, which is the readiness of the authorities to solve the conflict by means of dialogue and settlement.

The line of accord, Mieczyslaw Rakowski said, is without doubt a line of struggle for the hearts and minds of the people. It is a line which demands enormous patience, fortitude and also great talent in using ways and methods that make it possible to achieve by no means simple goals. The deputy premier stressed the significance of this kind of formula and recalled that thanks to it, no confrontation was reached in Poland. If the line of accord, however, does not always bring the expected results, the reasons for this must be examined. Is it, Mieczyslaw Rakowski asks, our own incompetence or a lack of readiness on the partner's side? And he adds: My experiences show that the notion of the authorities' incompetence is not an abstract idea, but then neither is, in many cases, the lack of readiness by the partner for joint implementation of that line.

To the question of what has a bearing on the proper functioning of the line of accord, the deputy premier answered that first and foremost is the economic situation; and it is not only the sins of the machine governing the country. The strikes, whose psychological effects are even greater than their economic effects, also contribute to the collapse of the economy. It is the strikes -- often for shallow reasons, even laughable to the outsider -- which maintain the constant state of unrest, lead to making light of the economic situation, and introduce into the political sphere elements of a power struggle, consciously or unconsciously.

The next part of the conversation was given over to the idea of a front of accord. Janusz Stefanowicz defined it as a variously-understood concept of widening the sphere of government in Poland. Deputy Premier Rakowski recalled that this idea has a weighty pedigree. Derived from the first years of People's Poland, when, on the most important issues for the country, the Catholic camp began to move towards accord with Marxists. Later, unfortunately, the idea of accord was replaced to a great extent by the artificial formula of national unity, to which there must be no return. At present, the feasibility of a front of accord, said the deputy premier, depends on the complete honesty of all partners and on the abandoning of pretense, of conspiratorial winks, of calculation. The idea of a front itself is not a tactical move, aimed at making it easier for the party to survive a difficult period. It arises out of a profound analysis of the balance of social and political forces active in Poland at the threshold of the present decade. We are now at the stage of their taking shape. The place and authority of the party in a front of accord, the deputy premier said, will depend not on what is written in the Constitution, nor on appeals or so-called strong words, but on the force of the argument. This is the fundamental mark of the concept of accord. It puts on the agenda the way the party fulfills its leading role. This is the logical conclusion of a careful, down-to-earth analysis of the balance of social and political forces in Poland. In the present decade the party, the deputy premier continued, cannot remain a lonely wanderer on the Polish plains. It must traverse them together with the whole nation and the nation has to be convinced that the march route is taking the right direction. This means that the era of commands is gone forever, not just in the economy but also in politics.

In the next part of the conversation, Deputy Premier Rakowski criticized the formula, promoted by some politicians and journalists, of party-church-Solidarity, saying that it precludes from co-government, for instance, the fraternal parties, youth and women's organizations. This is a negation of their independent role.

Speaking about the aims and functions of a front of national accord, Deputy Premier Rakowski states that it can become an important factor in the rebuilding of those structures of the socialist system -- a system and not a social structure -- which must be rebuilt. The setting up of a front means an entry into a fascinating territory, from the point of view of a creative search for system solutions most advantageous for the Polish nation and for conscious socialist formation.

The deputy premier stated that a front of accord might only become the next successive illusion unless there are answers to the following questions: Do we really want to work and will we agree to perceptible belt-tightening over two or three years; and will we all be able to respect our partners? Assuming that society will give a positive answer to those questions, the deputy premier says that Premier Jaruzelski, as the author of the idea, will then set up an initiatory group, which will request notable figures representing all political and world perspectives to participate in the work of a council of national accord. It would fulfill the function of an interim presidium of the front of national accord.

'Line of Agreement' Defended

LD141334 Warsaw PAP in English 1121 GMT 14 Nov 81

[From the press review -- quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Nov (PAP) -- "The line of agreement is a political conception adopted by the party over a year ago," said Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski in an interview with ZYCIE WARSZAWY. "In circumstances of an acute crisis and tension the choice of the platform of dialogue and consultation has been a momentous decision.

The history of creation of the socialist formation on the Polish soil predetermined the choice of precisely this line. Adherence to this line is an immense success of the party. It is true that the line of agreement was and still is the object of attacks. Extremists of all shades have been more or less opposed to that line. In my own ranks I hear voices alleging that it is a sell-out of socialism. My question in such cases is: Has there been any kind of alternative then? What is being proposed instead? Perhaps only a choice of forcible solutions.

In spite of incredible tensions in Poland going back to August 1980, not a single drop of blood has been shed. This is an immense joint success of the authority and the entire society. Who can tell what Poland would look like today if the line of agreement were persistently implemented?

This line was and remains right. This, of course, is not to say that the line should be treated like a dogma. If a force emerged in Poland which would prefer a confrontational situation to the political one then, naturally, the usefulness of the line of agreement would have to be reconsidered, said Rakowski.

Vice-Premier Rakowski went on: The viability of the agreement front depends on complete honesty of all partners and their integrity. First of all, the idea of the front is not a tactical move to make it easier for the party to survive a difficult period. It originates from deep analysis of the alignment of (?social) and political forces active in Poland at the threshold of the present decade. Initiating the front of national agreement the party is confronted with very difficult and complex problems. Its (prestige) and standing in the front will depend on the strength of arguments rather than on a constitutional provision, appeals or so-called forceful words, for the communist party in People's Poland cannot retain its leading role accepted by the entire society or its overwhelming majority by other means than the force of its arguments, correctness of its policy submitted to scrutiny within the national agreement. It is not an opportunistic scheme but a logical conclusion which follows from a careful analysis of the alignment of social and political forces in Poland.

Certain politicians and commentators have discovered a new formula: party-church-Solidarity. I think that this formula is unacceptable in our country because it would amount to subsequent simplification of reality, another incarnation of dogmatism or, perhaps, sectarianism.

Vice-Premier Rakowski continued: This is not the road to 'socialism of the whole nation'. Nor it is the road to rebirth of the leading role of the party which can only be recognized by forces conscious of their independence, their distinctiveness and ideological authenticity within socialism as Poland's political system.

The front of national agreement can become a relevant factor of reconstruction of these structures of the socialist system -- a system, not a social order -- which call for reconstruction because they became outdated and cannot satisfy the social needs of the 1980's.

Creation of the front will mean only the beginning both of the conception and the place of that institution in the political system of the current decade.

All difficulties aside, we have now a unique chance to undertake reconstruction of the political and social structures which will release the creative forces of the nation. Therefore, intellectual competition of diversified proposals and conceptions must be the substance of the national agreement front. In that manner only the creative forces of the nation will be utilized. The party can be the guiding force in creating such conditions as proved by the past periods, notably the years 1945-1948, and also such far too short periods after October 1956 and December 1970.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE REVIEWS CURRENT PERFORMANCE

LD131736 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Nov (PAP) -- The Council of Minister's Committee for Economy, led by Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski, today announced that Poland would have to downscale her annual coal output target by another 2 million tons to 162 million tons.

This spells more squeeze on the industrial output which in October tumbled down close to 15 per cent against last year's corresponding index, the committee said, revealing the factors behind a growing chaos on the consumer market.

Among these factors, the committee said, was a widening inflationary gap and increasingly panic buying, which the committee also blamed on a delayed price reform.

In October, the farmers sold 38.4 per cent less pork and beef to the state than last year, which marks a continuing downslide from the low of August and September this year when the meat available came short by 32 per cent.

Grain deliveries showed a parallel dive, despite this year's better crops. In October, the grain slump was 29 per cent.

The committee noted that Poland's balance of payments was an increasingly dramatic picture, despite the rescheduling of this year's debt dues.

The exports to capitalist countries plummeted by one-fourth against the year 1980, forcing a further reduction in the imports of materials for industrial processing.

With strikes and wintertime aggravating the production shortfalls, various enterprises are facing a prospect of grinding to a halt through the lack of materials and energy, the committee said.

The main line of action to ease the problems, the committee argued, is a growth in coal extraction tied to a stiff regimen of its use.

Accordingly, the respective ministries have been instructed to submit to the committee a detailed and updated coal balance and a crash programme to economise on fuels and energy.

The ministers of foreign trade and finances were urged to take immediate action to tap every possibility of obtaining hard currency means to import materials for production.

The committee also urged an immediate review of marketable production to put the system of food rationing in order, and examined a draft law on so-called consumer market stability tax, which, it said, should now be consulted with the trade unions.

ANTI-CEAUSESCU DEMONSTRATIONS IN JIU REPORTED

PM131405 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Nov 81 p 1

[John Miller report: "Ceausescu Helicopter Pelted"]

[Text] Food shortages have led to serious unrest in Romania with reports of anti-government demonstrations, including the stoning of a helicopter carrying President Ceausescu.

Reports reaching several Western capitals yesterday said the demonstrations were centered on the coalmining area of the Jiu Valley where there were major strikes in August 1977 over pensions and safety standards.

President Ceausescu was said to have flown by helicopter to the area earlier this month to talk to miners, but after stones were thrown at the aircraft it took off and returned to Bucharest.

The reports also said that a police station had been set on fire in Motra and there were strikes in the port of Giurgi where a local communist party official was killed.

YOUTH STAGE PEACE MARCH, RALLY IN BUCHAREST

AU141602 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1100 GMT on 14 November carries a 15-minute report and live reportage on a youth peace march underway at that hour under the banner: Romanian Youth Desire Peace. According to the announcer, more than 40,000 young people from all over the country are participating in this march through Bucharest's central streets heading for the Palace of Sports and Culture, where a meeting will be held devoted to the youth's struggle for disarmament and peace. The announcer adds that this march and meeting demonstrate the Romanian youth's full support for the domestic and foreign policy practiced by the party and state.

The radio studio then switches over to reporters on the street who describe the march and interview young people from various parts of the country. In their statements all these young people stress that they "want a lasting peace, a halt to the arms race and the safeguarding of life, of humanity's assets and of the wonderful achievements of the human genius." They are reported to be carrying hundreds of slogans, all asking for peace. The slogans say that Romanian youth "say no to war and a decisive yes to peace on earth."

At 1616 GMT, Bucharest Domestic Service carries a report on a youth meeting held in Bucharest's Youth Park devoted to peace and disarmament with excerpts of speeches made by young people from various fields of activity and different parts of Romania.

The meeting is opened by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth, who expressed the Romanian youth's full adherence to Ceausescu's "new and excellent peace initiative" and stressed that disarmament is an essential condition for the triumph of peace throughout the world. After excerpts of speeches made by some ten young people, all of whom stressed the need to struggle for peace, understanding and cooperation, the floor is taken by Nicu Ceausescu, member of the Secretariat of the Union of Communist Youth, who in an 8-minute speech touches on such subjects as: stopping the arms race, the neutron bomb production and deployment and disarmament. He stresses that "nuclear disarmament is the only alternative to a devastating war" and expresses the young generation's adherence to Romania's recent peace appeal.

At the end of the meeting, a message addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu is read expressing full support for the Ceausescu-initiated Socialist Democracy and Unity Front peace appeal and the young people's gratitude and recognition for being able to live in peace and become reliable builders of socialism. All the speeches are interspersed with such chants as: "Ceausescu-Peace", "Peace, Freedom and Progress", "Ceausescu - Youth"; "Disarmament, Peace"; and "We Want Peace on Earth." The report ends at 1657 GMT.

Peace Message to Ceausescu

AU142042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1949 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Peace message to President Nicolae Ceausescu by Romanian youth on the occasion of the 14 November youth peace march and rally]

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The message expresses the full adhesion of the younger generations of Romania to the initiatives and actions of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu dedicated to the cause of peace, disarmament, the development of cooperation among peoples, to the appeal for disarmament and peace of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Now, when the life of the whole planet is threatened, when the toil of thousands of millions of people is spoilt on the creation of the most destructive weapon, the message reads inter alia, we join our voices to the determination of the entire Romanian people to campaign most forcefully for the general disarmament, security, collaboration and peace the world over. The youth of Romania says a firm no to the nuclear missiles, a firm no to the neutron bomb, declares against the emplacement of new missiles in Europe and for the withdrawal of the existing ones, for banning all mass destruction weapons, for cutting down the military expenditures and the use of the money thus resulted for the people's development.

It is firmly resolved to campaign henceforth, too, together with the entire people, by specific forms and means, for the firmest promotion of the policy of peace of Socialist Romania, contributing actively to the struggle for ensuring the fundamental right of the peoples to life, freedom, independence, for the right of the people, of the younger generation to live in peace.

The message ends with the commitment of the Union of Communist Youth, of the Union of Communist Students' Association, the Young Pioneers' Organization, of all children and youth of Romania to work most dedicatedly for the country's thriving, to defend the peaceful and creative life of the Romanian nation, the independence and sovereignty of the homeland, to campaign steadily for the rallying of the efforts of the younger generation everywhere in the struggle for the settlement in the interests of peoples, of the major issues of contemporary life, for the building of a better and more just life on our planet.

Trade Union Support

AU142007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The working people in Romania, trade union members manifest firmly their ardent will of peace, declare for a halting of the anomalous arms race and at the same time express the wish to live in good terms and collaboration with the working people everywhere, Floarea Bucur, deputy chairman of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania Central Council, told an AGERPRES reporter.

The interlocutor mentioned the GTUCR to organize at present ample manifestations for peace and disarmament and to participate actively, alongside the other SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] member organizations, in the campaign for collecting signatures for peace, in marches of peace and other actions against arming, for general disarmament and for nuclear disarmament in the first place, for sheltering mankind from the nightmare of a new war. [sentence as received]

The GTUCR Central Council, Floarea Bucur also said, addressed an appeal letter to 525 national and branch trade union organizations of 124 countries, warning them, in the spirit of the recent SDUF appeal, of the danger threatening mankind consequent to the worsening of the international situation, to the amplifying arms race, to the newly produced mass-destruction weapons, to the siting of further nuclear rockets in Europe and in other parts of the world.

We call all the trade union organizations, whatever their affiliation or political orientation, to mobilize their efforts and take action in tight unity with all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces in view of making the governments, parliaments, leaderships of the states pass on immediately to effective efficient measures of disarmament in view of strengthening the international confidence and security, of safeguarding the freedom and independence of all the peoples, the international detente and collaboration, for a lasting peace in the entire world, the representative of the STUCR leadership stated in conclusion.

Clergy Support Appeal

AU131941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Alongside other messages and telegrams expressing adhesion to and support of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF) appeal for peace and disarmament, the Bucharest leading newspapers also insided [as received] the ones addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu by the representatives of denominations in Romania.

The hierarchs, clergy and believers of the Romanian Orthodox Church have learned with vivid interest and satisfaction of the appeal for disarmament and peace the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front addressed to all the inhabitants of the Romanian land as well as to the peoples of all the countries in the world, reads one of these messages. Welcoming the initiative launched by the country's president, the message shows it to help stimulating in us all the will of peace and the resolve to contribute by all means, to preserving and defending it. We view this initiative to mean love for the country, an act of lofty humanism, of concern for the entire world, for all the people of the world that, just like us, want to live in peace, to create, work and enjoy in quiet the fruit of their work, the mentioned message reads. Continuers of the traditions and ideals of peace of the Romanian people and solid with all the well-wishing people everywhere, with their legitimate struggle for defending life, we say a resolute no to war and to the arms race, expressing at the same time our confidence in the bright future of peace and fraternity among peoples.

The telegram addressed to Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu by the members of the diocesan meeting of the Romanian Orthodox Bishopric of Alba Iulia, gathered in Alba Iulia, reads inter alia: We have learned with deep satisfaction of your excellency's new initiative of peace, tellingly synthesised in the appeal for disarmament and peace endorsed by the enlarged meeting of October 30, 1981 of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

We rally our voice to that of the entire people and of all the people of character, say a firm no to war and ask firmly that an end be put to the dangerous arms race, that the mass destruction weapons be banned, that the shows of force, the military maneuvers by the borders of other states and any other action capable of generating tension and mistrust among states be halted.

On the occasion we renew our commitment to support firmly the implementation of the moving call of the SDUF appeal.

CAZACU RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

AU121916 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, on 9 November received a delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association led by V.P. Usachev, deputy minister of specialized secondary and higher education of the RSFSR and first vice chairman of the association leadership, which had participated in events organized in our country on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Cornel Onescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR. L.I. (Boiko), minister counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest, was also present.

ZIMBABWE PREMIER ROBERT MUGABE PAYS VISIT

Arrives 13 November

AU130828 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0830 GMT on 13 November 1981 carries a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport on the arrival to Romania of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and his wife Sally. According to the announcer, the guests are "enthusiastically greeted by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrades Ilie Verdet, Gheorghe Radulescu, Nicolae Constantin, Suzana Gadea and Stefan Andrei and numerous Bucharest residents." The national anthems of the two countries are played. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe are reported to review the honor guard. The announcer adds that Robert Mugabe is accompanied on this visit by Foreign Minister Dr Witness Mangwende, Finance Minister Enos Nkala, Planning Minister Frederick Shava and other officials.

Courtesy Call Paid Ceausescu

AU131938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Nov (AGERPRES) -- In the afternoon of November 13 Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, paid a courtesy call on Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, at the Palace of the State Council in Bucharest.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

In the same afternoon, official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe started in Bucharest.

Official Talks Begin

AU132042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Official talks started in Bucharest, on November 13, between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- the Patriotic Front, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Participating in the talks are:

For Romania, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister, minister of foreign affairs, Maxim Berghianu, minister of labour, Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Silviu Curticeanu, secretary to the president and to the State Council, Iulian Bituleanu, deputy minister of finance, Adrian Rogojeanu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, Lieutenant-General Victor Stanculescu, deputy minister of national defence, Petre Blajovic, ambassador of Romania to the Republic of Zimbabwe, Petre Tanasie, director, the Foreign Ministry.

For the Zimbabwe Republic, Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs, Enos Nkala, minister of finance, Frederick Shava, minister of manpower planning and development, Moses Mvenge, deputy minister of commerce, Swithum Mombershora, deputy minister of agriculture, E. Mangaza, undersecretary, the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, E.N. Mushagara, undersecretary, the Ministry of Finance, Brigadier General Agnew Kambew, the Ministry of National Defence, Alois M. Chidoda, undersecretary, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, W. Chiweve, undersecretary, the Cabinet of the prime minister, C. Tazvishaya, private secretary to the prime minister.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on this first visit to Romania after Zimbabwe has won national independence. The leader of the Romanian party and state evoked the talks he had previously with Robert Mugabe both in Romania and in Africa, as well as the Romanian-Zimbabwean relations of solidarity and active collaboration established in the years of hard struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people for the liquidation of colonial domination and the winning of the national independence.

Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the visit by the chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, is very important in the establishment of the new bases of collaboration between the two countries, in the expansion of the domains of collaboration, opening a fruitful perspective for the future relations between Romania and Zimbabwe.

In behalf of the Zimbabwe people, Robert Mugabe expressed to the Romanian people, to Nicolae Ceausescu profound gratitude for the support given to the Zimbabwe people's just struggle for national liberation, for becoming free and master of its own destiny.

Under the token of this militant solidarity and lasting friendship between the two peoples started the official talks between the two leaders on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest. They agreed to develop the relations between Romania and Zimbabwe based on equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage. At the same time, the joint determination was expressed to strengthen - in the spirit of the traditions - the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU132045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu gave on November 13 an official dinner for Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front, prime minister of the Zimbabwe Republic, and Sally Mugabe.

The guests included Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Gheorghe Oprea, Cheorghe Pana, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Aneta Spronic, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Mihai Gere, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Constantin Olteanu, Cornel Onescu, Richard Winter, members of the CC of the RCP, of the government, heads of central institutions, mass and public organizations, other officials.

Present were also Witness Mangwende, Enos Nkala, Frederick Shava, Moses Mvenge, Swithum Mombershora, the other officials from the Zimbabwe Republic.

During the dinner that passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe proposed toasts.

Mugabe Decorated, Lays Wreath

AU141540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Nov (AGERPRES) -- During a ceremony held on November 14, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, handed over to Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" first class with sash.

President Nicolae Ceausescu said that the high Romanian distinction was conferred on Premier Robert Mugabe as an appreciation of his contribution to the development of the relations between the two countries and peoples.

Robert Mugabe thanked warmly and stressed that the distinction he was awarded was a great honour to him and to the Zimbabwe people.

Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, laid a floral wreath at the memorial of the Heroes of the Struggle for the Liberty of the People and of the Homeland, for Socialism of Bucharest on November 14.

The ceremony was attended by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Colonel-General Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of staff, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Marin Dumitrescu, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, Petre Blajovici, Romania's ambassador in Zimbabwe.

Present were also the officials accompanying the distinguished guest on his Romanian visit.

A military guard presented arms.

The national anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe were played.

A moment's silence was observed after the wreath had been laid. The monument was then visited.

Talks Continue 14 Nov

AU141536 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe continued this morning. The new round of talks was devoted to examining the current international situation.

Within this context, the two sides stressed the great revolutionary, social and national changes that have taken place in the international sphere following the forceful assertion of the peoples' desire to independently develop on the road of socioeconomic progress and to live in a climate of peace and security. At the same time, the two sides stressed that the old imperialist policy of force and diktat, of domination and oppression and of redividing the spheres of influence and of violating the peoples' right to a free and independent life continues to manifest itself. They also stressed that in various parts of the globe there are still sources of tension and conflict, that the arms race is being intensified as never before, that the world economic crisis is accentuated and that gaps between countries are deepened. They stressed that all this had led to the worsening of the international climate, thus gravely endangering the independence and security of nations and the peace of all of mankind.

The two sides agreed that under such conditions it is imperative for all peoples to closely cooperate, to strengthen the unity and solidarity of progressive and anti-imperialist forces with a view to stopping the aggravation of the international situation and of resuming and developing the policy of detente, peace and cooperation among nations. They stressed the need for resolving all disputes between countries by political means and negotiations and for establishing relations between countries on the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use of threat of force, respect for each nation's sacred right to develop freely, without any outside interference in keeping with its legitimate interests and aspirations.

During the talks, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe paid special attention to issues concerning the peoples on those continents on which Romania and Zimbabwe are located. As far as the European situation is concerned, the two sides stressed that the most powerful arsenals, especially nuclear arsenals, are stockpiled in Europe and there is a tendency to deploy new destructive weapons, which constitutes a grave threat to the people's lives in that geographical area and throughout the globe. The two sides also emphasized that everything must be done to stop the deployment of new mass destruction weapons on the European Continent, to achieve the withdrawal and reduction, by both sides, of the medium-range nuclear missiles and to stop the neutron bomb production.

The two sides noted that it is necessary to act with determination so that the Madrid meeting will conclude with positive results and to give an impetus to uniformly implementing the provisions of the Final Act and create conditions for convening a conference devoted to strengthening trust and disarmament on the continent and to ensure the continuity of the process of cooperation and security begun in Helsinki.

Both sides believe that the basic problem of our times is stopping the arms race and proceeding to effective general disarmament measures and primarily nuclear disarmament measures.

Examining the situation in Africa, the two sides pointed out that the peoples on that continent are more energetically asserting their desire to freely and independently develop and to decide on their own destiny. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe stressed the special importance of strengthening, under the current circumstances, the solidarity and unity of African people in their struggle for completely eliminating colonialism and any forms of imperialist oppression and domination. They reiterated Romania's and Zimbabwe's determination to actively support the just struggle for defending and strengthening national independence and for independent socioeconomic development.

At the same time, they expressed the two countries' solidarity with the Namibian people who, under their legitimate representative -- the South West African People's Organization -- are struggling against the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. They stressed the need to ensure the Namibian people's independence as soon as possible. They stressed the need to stop the aggressive actions by South Africa since they endanger peace and security on the African Continent.

During the talks, the two sides stressed that it is necessary to urgently resolve the problems regarding eliminating underdevelopment and the wide gaps between the rich and poor countries which have serious repercussions in world economic affairs by increasing tension and expanding the economic crisis. The two sides spoke out for immediate negotiations within the United Nations with the participation of all states with a view to achieving effective steps in the direction of establishing a new international economic order based on fully equal rights and equity which will favor the more rapid progress of all countries, especially of the countries lagging behind.

The two sides stressed that the complex problems facing today's world can be resolved only with the participation, on an equal footing, of all countries, irrespective of size or social system. In this respect, an important role devolves on the small and medium-sized countries and on the developing and nonaligned countries which represent the great majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of independence and peace.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe reiterated Romania's and Zimbabwe's desire to cooperate more closely in the international arena and to make a greater contribution to achieving a climate of peace, cooperation and security in Europe; Africa and throughout the world and to achieving the aspirations for freedom, independence and progress of all nations.

The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding and esteem.

Key to Bucharest Presented

AU141915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 14 Nov (AGERPRES) -- In the morning of November 14, a ceremony took place when Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, was handed over the key of the city of Bucharest.

The ceremony was attended by a delegation of the People's Council of the Bucharest Municipality, led by Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipality, mayor-general of the capital city.

Present were also Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, and Petre Baljovici, Romania's ambassador to Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwean officials accompanying the distinguished guest on his visit to our country were also present.

Foreign Ministers Confer

AU141957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Nov (AGERPRES) -- An interview took place at the victory palace of Bucharest on November 14 between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Witness Magwende, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

In the spirit of the orientations and indications traced during the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe, the two ministers exchanged opinions on the development of bilateral relations as well as on international issues of reciprocal interest.

Research Institute Visited

AU142000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 14, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe made a visit at the research, design and technological engineering institute for agricultural mechanization of Bucharest.

Present were Nicolae Constantin, Gheorghe Oprea and Gheorghe Pana, the officials on the suite of the distinguished Zimbabwe guest, as well as Romanian officials.

At the arrival, Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe were greeted by Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, Angelo Miculescu, president of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, members of the institute's executive.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had the opportunity to know Romania's achievements in the mechanization of agriculture, the activity of the Romanian experts in this domain. At the same time, they reviewed possibilities of bilateral collaboration in this compartment in the context of the preoccupations existing in the Zimbabwe Republic for the rational use of land, for the turning to full use of its agricultural potential.

In concluding the visit, a widerange of lorries, buses, microbuses, utility vans, jeep-type cars of Aro family and Dacia landrovers were presented.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe stressed the wish of the Zimbabwe side to look into the possibilities of the machinery and equipment made by Romanian experts to be used in agricultural operations in his country.

POLITIKA VIEWS POLAND'S APPLICATION TO IMF

AU151752 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Jlija Marinkovic report]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 11 Nov -- Only a few days after a similar step by the Hungarian Government, the Polish Government has now also formally applied for admission to the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Romania decided on that step as long ago as in 1972 and has been, until now, the only country of the East European economic group which has participated in the work of these two reputable world financial institutions.

It must be recalled in this connection that Poland was one of the IMF founding members, but in 1950 it renounced its membership under the pressure of the cold war atmosphere and the deterioration of East-West political and economic relations.

The latest steps by the Hungarian and Polish Governments attest not only to the insufficient possibilities of the CEMA financial institutions to provide sufficient assistance to their members in serious crisis situations, but also to an increasingly pronounced interdependence of processes in the world economy regardless of the contemporary political, military and economic divisions.

Demystification of Balance of Payments

Although there are some people who wish to present the very practice of incurring debts as the main cause of the present economic crisis in Poland, the fact is that the difficulties have primarily resulted from an improper and inefficient use of credits, which is only one component of a bad economic policy in the seventies. To prove that, the Polish Government has decided to demystify the information about the balance of payments (which, in this part of the world, is guarded as the greatest secret) and, in the future, it will publish that information in the annual statistical reports and in the quarterly reports of the national bank.

The recently released bank statistics show who in fact shouldered the burden of imports' financing in the past decade, and in this connection they destroy the myths created around the electrical machine building industry and reveal the great damage resulting from an ineffective development of agriculture, the food industry and energy and raw materials sources.

Poland now owes the West \$22 billion and its allies about \$2 billion. Considering also some of the country's other obligations, financial experts in the world estimate that Poland's total debts will amount to about \$27 billion by the end of the year.

Despite this catastrophic deterioration of the country's foreign trade balance and this year's lag in industrial production, the Polish press continues to express a hope that the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will be ready to help Poland overcome its economic difficulties.

DJURANOVIC, OTHERS RECEIVE ROBERT MCNAMARA

LD131928 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic conferred here in Belgrade today with former longstanding President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Robert McNamara.

Djuranovic and McNamara, who yesterday evening arrived on a short visit [words indistinct] at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government, exchanged views on international economic relations and their impact on national economies.

In this context, special attention was devoted to developing countries.

The Yugoslav premier acquainted Robert McNamara with Yugoslavia's economic stabilization efforts.

Robert McNamara conferred today also with Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic on the results of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the World Bank and the World Bank's contribution to developing countries economic development.

The former World Bank president today met also with Yugoslav Finance Secretary Petar Kostic.

McNamara today visited the "Josip Broz Tito" memorial complex where he placed flowers on the grave of the Yugoslav president.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'BRIGHT STAR' MANEUVERS

LD141734 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Western desert, Egypt, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- The parachute units from the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) in the Middle East today carried out an exercise of air descent in Egypt's western desert, some 60 kilometers far from Cairo.

Some 1,000 paratroopers from the U.S. 82d Parachute Division stationed in North Carolina, U.S., touched down here, in the desert after a 14-hour flight from their base. Several dozen Egyptian troops wearing U.S. uniforms and carrying U.S. arms landed together with the U.S. paratroopers. The Egyptians were trained in North Carolina, in the days before doing so, the press was told.

They must have been trained for Egypt's future task within the Rapid Deployment Force, it was presumed.

The aim of the Bright Star-coded manoeuvres now is a synchronized action of U.S. troops from two continents on a third continent, the group of foreign journalists observing today's exercise was told. This exercise will be only one out of many during the Bright Star manoeuvres.

The one-month Bright Star manoeuvres, including 4,000 U.S. troops from various armed services, have been officially planned as a joint exercise of U.S. and Egyptian troops.

However, from what the journalists could see this morning in the western desert, this was an exercise by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force with a minimum or not at all participation by the host country's troops.

ITALIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER BEGINS VISIT

Arrives 13 Nov

LD131648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Emilio Colombo, Italy's minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Belgrade this afternoon on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade Airport, Emilio Colombo was welcomed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Talks With Vrhovec 13 Nov

LD132102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1928 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Italy welcome and support all attempts and initiatives which lead toward overcoming the present worsened situation in Europe and the whole world. The governments in Belgrade and Rome in this context attach special significance to the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE, to preventing the dangerous arms race and to the planned negotiations by the two superpowers on reduction in nuclear arms in Europe.

This was noted in the talks held in Belgrade this evening by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs and Emilio Colombo, Italian foreign affairs minister.

Issues in the sphere of European security and cooperation and of the current situation in Europe were at the center of attention of the exchange of views by the Yugoslav and Italian foreign ministers this evening.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec stressed that Yugoslavia believed that the forthcoming dialogue between the two superpowers was significant and that, it was essential that it should lead to concrete results not merely for the negotiators but also for all other countries. In these negotiations, the Yugoslav federal secretary stressed, the interests of all countries should be borne in mind.

A considerable part of the exchange of views between the two ministers was devoted to the present session of the Madrid CSCE meeting and to the prospects for a successful conclusion of this significant European gathering. However, the assessment of both sides is that for the time being there are no new positive indications in Madrid of a speedier agreement-reaching on the vital problems which weigh down the countries and peoples of the European continent. With the good will and full commitment of all the countries, participants in the CSCE, Yugoslavia believes that a successful outcome of the Madrid meeting can be ensured and that an agreement on the convening of a European conference on disarmament is possible.

The heads of diplomacy of Yugoslavia and Italy also began their exchange of views this evening on other major problems which today's world faces: the existing crisis hotbeds and the possible ways for the earliest possible revival of the process of relaxation which would embrace all the parts of the world and all spheres of international relations. In this context particular reference was made to the current situation in the Middle East. Minister Colombo acquainted his host and his associates with the attitudes of the West European countries to the ways of resolving the Middle East crisis and on the plans for the formation of joint peace-keeping armed forces in that part of the world.

The official Yugoslav-Italian talks will resume tomorrow morning. They are expected to be chiefly devoted to an exchange of views on the further enriching of the contents of bilateral cooperation and on some outstanding issues which refer to the implementation of the Osimo agreements.

Meeting With Kraigher

LD132332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2041 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs, in the Palace of the Federation tonight. The audience was also attended by Italian Ambassador Pietro Calamia.

During a cordial, friendly conversation, in which Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Marko Kosin, Yugoslav Ambassador to Rome also took part, satisfaction was expressed at the continuity of the successful development of the goodneighborly and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. Both sides confirmed their readiness to continue to promote Yugoslav-Italian friendly relations and cooperation. In this connection attention was also drawn to the bilateral and international significance of the Osimo agreements and to the need to work for settling remaining questions, among which the most important is that of the position of the minorities.

The conversation also dealt on the topical aspects of security in the Mediterranean and the crisis in the Middle East, and other questions of international relations were also raised. Sergej Kraigher, warmly responding to President Pertini's greetings, offered best wishes to the Italian president on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

Received by Djuranovic 14 Nov

LD150022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who yesterday arrived on a visit to Yugoslavia, today assessed that truly friendly and good-neighbourly cooperation between the two countries develop positively in all fields in an atmosphere of a high level of mutual understanding and acknowledgement.

During the talk, Djuranovic and Colombo devoted particular attention to possibilities for further promoting Yugoslav-Italian economic cooperation, particularly its higher forms, including joint ventures, research and production cooperation.

Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic and Italian Foreign Minister Colombo exchanged views also on cooperation within the European Economic Community and, specifically, the problem of adjusting the Yugoslavia-E.E.C. economic cooperation agreement to the situation brought about with Greece's entry into the community. Accent was placed on the need for more intensive efforts as soon as possible to reach a solution to the problem in view of its broader importance and the high damages Yugoslavia records in trade with Greece.

During the talks, views were exchanged also on current international economic relations.

More Talks With Vrhovec

LD150020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- Today's talks between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and his Italian colleague Emilio Colombo were for the most part devoted to cooperation between the two neighbouring countries. Vrhovec and Colombo discussed possibilities for definitively solving the remaining questions of the Yugoslav-Italian Osimo accords. It was agreed, it has been learned, for both sides to devote the necessary attention to as soon and comprehensively as possible solving the respective questions.

Vrhovec and Colombo exchanged views also on certain topical questions of international relations and cooperation. They stressed the two countries' concern over the serious deterioration of the international situation, the growing arms race and stockpiling of nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe.

Vrhovec and Colombo stated the two countries' interest in positive results of the Madrid CSCE follow-up. They underlined that the Mediterranean is a component of European security [words indistinct] did also the need for turning the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Colombo Departs 14 Nov

LD142312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- Emilio Colombo, the Italian foreign affairs minister, left Belgrade this afternoon after a 1-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

Immediately before his departure, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a luncheon in Minister Colombo's honor. On that occasion the Yugoslav and Italian foreign affairs ministers bade each other a cordial farewell. .

METOD ROTAR RECEIVES PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD132346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, today received the economic delegation of the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs of the State Council of the PRC, led by Chen Yang, head of Directorate at the commission.

The talks referred, in addition to some concrete questions, to broader aspects of cooperation by the economies of the two countries.

Peng Guangwei, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, also took part in the talks.

LCY'S CULAFIC, CCP'S LI XIANNIAN EXCHANGE TOASTS

LD071330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- Li Xiannian, CCP Vice chairman, has given a formal dinner in honor of the LCY delegation, which is visiting Beijing with Dobroslov Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In a toast at the dinner Li Xiannian said, among other things, that the two countries, parties and peoples were closely linked by similar histories and the common goals of their struggle.

"Over the past few years our friendly relations have developed ceaselessly, our mutual acquaintance has ceaselessly grown deeper and our mutual cooperation has ceaselessly intensified," Li Xiannian said and went on: "All this is of enormous significance not only for our two parties and two countries but also for the international communist movement, for progress in the world and for the cause of peace. Both of us and to you this friendship and our cooperation are equally valuable. Moreover, we are determined to make an effort to further consolidate and promote these relations and cooperation.

"Comrade Tito, whom we deeply revere, made an indelible contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between our two parties. Comrade Tito left a valuable heritage to the Yugoslav nations and nationalities -- socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity of all the nations and nationalities and nonalignment.

"This heritage is of enormous significance not only for Yugoslavia, but also to the progress of mankind and for the cause of peace in the world. We note with joy that all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities are persistently and unwaveringly making victorious progress and, full of faith, are following the road charted by Comrade Tito," the CCP vice chairman stressed.

Speaking of the Sixth CCP Plenum held in June Li Xiannian said: "The plenum adopted a resolution on a number of historical questions inside the party since the founding of the republic. The resolution contained a basic appraisal of the glorious revolutionary struggle waged by our party during the 60 years since its foundation and especially of the historical process during the 32 years since the founding of the PRC. It gave a comprehensive and realistic appraisal of the historical position of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong's thought. It united the views held in the entire party and the people of the whole country and consolidated unity inside the party, as well as the unity between the party and the people. Now the situation in our country is very good.

The entire party, the entire army and all the peoples throughout the country have taken a step further in the process of concentrating their will and energies in the interest of realizing the great goals of building a modern and powerful socialist country. Our party is resolved to overcome all the difficulties on the road of progress and to struggle persistently for the attainment of these great goals," Li Xiannian said at the end.

Replying to the host's toast, Dobroslav Culafic stressed that this visit by the LCY delegation to China was providing a fresh opportunity for a comprehensive exchange of views between the two parties' representatives and for becoming more closely acquainted with the achievements of the communists and working people of the PRC. Emphasizing that these talks were a part of the regular exchange of views between representatives of the two parties, Culafic said that the regular and constructive political dialogue was not only useful, but that it was also indispensable for better mutual acquaintance and understanding.

Recalling that relations between the LCY and CCP and relations between the two countries had in recent years been characterized by the comprehensive development and constant progress which followed President Tito's visit to the PRC in 1977, Dobroslav Culafic said that there had been a regular exchange of views between representatives of the two parties since 2 years ago. We believe these talks, as well as other forms of party cooperation, to be very beneficial not only for the LCY and CCP, but also for the development of cooperation in the present-day workers' movement and other progressive movements of the world on the basis of equality, noninterference and mutual respect. This cooperation is not aimed against the legitimate interests of any third party or country, Culafic stressed.

Pointing out that cooperation between the two parties had good prospects, because it was based on the strict respect for the principles of independence, full equality and mutual appreciation of differences in the two countries' internal development and international positions, Culafic emphasized the LCY's readiness to continue to promote comprehensive Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation.

After expressing pleasure at the fact that the delegation would have an opportunity to see for itself the achievements made by the Chinese people, Dobroslav Culafic spoke about our country's socioeconomic and political development, dealing both with the results and with the problems confronting us. Stressing that the communists and working people of Yugoslavia were today struggling to attain the goals of economic stabilization and for the further development of the system of socialist self-management, Culafic said that the 12th Congress of the LCY would again manifest the continuity of Tito's policy and define the policy of the further revolutionary development of our society on the basis of socialist self-management.

Describing Yugoslavia's positions in the current international situation, Culafic emphasized that mankind must not allow any threat to the results achieved during the persistent struggle for the consolidation of peace and active peaceful coexistence and against the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism and all other forms of subjugation.

The struggle for the attainment of these goals, Culafic stressed, is best reflected in the policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement. In this way the Nonaligned Movement keeps proving itself as a powerful independent, non-bloc factor in the struggle for peace and for the settling of the vital questions of international relations and reaffirming itself as an irreplaceable factor in the struggle for the democratization of international economic and political relations in the world.

In his toast Culafic expressed support for the Chinese Government's efforts aimed at uniting Taiwan with the PRC, stressing that the settling of this matter was not only in the interest of the Chinese people, but also in the interest of peace and security in the world.

Stressing that socialism was today developing as a world process, which was distinguished by an ever-increasing wealth of different methods and forms of struggle for socialism, Culafic said that the revolutionary quality of any movement could be gauged on the basis of the results it had genuinely achieved in that struggle.

Spaeking about the LCY's international cooperation, which is characterized by relations on an equal footing with many communist, socialist and social-democratic parties and national-liberation and other democratic parties and movements, Culafic said that our League of Communists persistently struggles for new relations among parties; it struggles for consistent respect for the principles of independence, equality and noninterference in international relations and for every party's sovereign right to shape its domestic and external policies, independently in keeping with its own internal conditions and its country's international position, proceeding in this respect from responsibility to its own working class and its own people. Only on these foundations is it possible to develop cooperation and genuine solidarity between all the progressive forces. In this respect cooperation should not be hindered by differences between parties. It must be characterized by a constructive and beneficial mutual exchange of views and experience, during which respect should be shown for differences and for every party's interests, Culafic said at the end.

SUNDIC ASSESSES YUGOSLAV-CHINESE RELATIONS

LD132128 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] An LCY delegation, headed by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has returned from a visit to the PRC. Milika Sundic comments:

Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, ended his 7-day visit to the PRC by inviting Hu Yaobang, CCP chairman, to visit Yugoslavia. The talks held during the visit covered a wide range of questions of mutual interest to the two parties and were appraised by both sides as very successful. On both the Yugoslav and the Chinese side stress was laid on the wish, along with appraising past cooperation as very good, that the two parties should continue to maintain close contacts and exchange views on their experience in the field of the building of socialism and their attitudes to the topical problems of relations and cooperation in the communist and workers' movement.

In the period of time since the establishment of party relations between the LCY and the CCP, the two parties, due to efforts made on both sides, have reached so high a level of cooperation that they are able to cooperate successfully even when they differ. This means, in practice, that the LCY and the CCP are strictly adhering in their mutual relations to the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. Interstate cooperation between Yugoslavia and China is based on the same principles.

In the building of socialism, Yugoslavia and China follow different paths and the paths to the victory of the socialist revolution in the two countries were also different. Yugoslavia's and China's international positions are also different. However, though three decades had to pass before all this was understood and accepted, the short period of time since the establishment of interparty cooperation was long enough to build friendship, which is today grounded in firm foundations.

If the other communist and workers' parties adhered to the above principles in their mutual relations, the situation in the communist and workers' movement would certainly be better than it is now. It goes without saying that this is not a recipe for others, but it nevertheless cannot be ignored, because its consistent implementation in practice has proved to be correct.

On the other hand, if the example of the relations between the LCY and CCP is not a recipe for other parties to follow, it is not directed against them either. We stress this because quite often there are speculations in some places concerning Yugoslav-Chinese relations and this is done by trying to keep fresh the memory of a period of time which the two countries and governments prefer to forget. Speculations of this kind will lead to nothing and the examples given will not benefit those who make use of them.

After all, Yugoslavia and China are free countries which make their own decisions on the ways of their internal development and on their activities in the international field and each of them is responsible for what it does to its own working class. Without going into the problems and disputes between China and Yugoslavia faces in its relations with other countries, Yugoslavia and China have a common goal in addition to their wish to cooperate with each other and this goal is the preservation of peace in the world. Even if there were no other interests which linked China and Yugoslavia and third parties, this alone would be enough to ensure cooperation between the two countries.

Fortunately, the relations between China and Yugoslavia are much broader. Dobroslav Culafic's visit and his talks with the leading people in China have once more confirmed that cooperation between the two countries and parties follows an upward trend and demonstrated their firm resolve not to fail on this road.

DJURANOVIC, ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE EXCHANGE TOASTS

LD092218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1951 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG) Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his wife gave a formal dinner this evening in honor of his guest, the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, and his wife. The dinner at the Palace of the Federation was attended by members of the official delegation which had arrived with Zimbabwe's prime minister, among them Dr Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs; Enos Nkala, minister of finance; and Frederick Shava, minister of manpower, planning and development. On the Yugoslav side the dinner was attended by Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, president of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber; Ivan Stambolic, president of Serbia's Executive Council; Mika Spiljak, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation; Vuko Dragasevic, Petar Kostic, Stojan Matkaliev and Lemailj Bajra, members of the Federal Executive Council; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Zora Tomic, president of the Conference for the Questions of the Social Position of Women; Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Djuro Vukolic, ambassador in Salisbury; and other guests.

Djuranovic and Mugabe exchanged toasts during the dinner which took place in a very cordial atmosphere and friendly talks.

Welcoming his guest, his wife and members of the delegation, Premier Djuranovic said:

"This is your first official visit in the capacity of the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe to Yugoslavia. However, we also earlier had the honour and the satisfaction of greeting you in our country as a fighter for the freedom of Africa and leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union of Zimbabwe, ZANU.

We see in you a sincere friend, cofighter and prominent statesman. Your meeting with President Tito at the time of your struggle for independence consolidated the ties of friendship and cooperation among our peoples.

Cooperation between our sociopolitical organizations, that is, between ZANU, the LCY and SAWPY, created conditions for the establishment of intrastate relations on the very day Zimbabwe's independence was proclaimed. The nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia have particular respect and admiration for your heroic struggle for freedom, because they too had traversed the same path. Your orientation toward the development of socialism, by proceeding from your own conditions and traditions, represents the basis for the establishment of more just social relations, for speedier development and prosperity of the people of Zimbabwe.

The SFRY and the Republic of Zimbabwe are linked by the same joint interests and by identical or similar views of the world situation and international relations. The serious exacerbation of the international, political and economic situation demands from nonaligned countries intensified activity in resolving the pressing world problems.

The world today faces numerous dangers for peace. The arms race is intensifying, inter-bloc confrontation is becoming more severe, economic problems of the developing countries are not being resolved. Continuous pressure by great powers and blocs on nonaligned and developing countries is present.

I would particularly like to point to the grave economic position of developing countries. What is necessary is to urgently take specific and all-encompassing measures aimed at resolving world economic problems and at building a new international economic order. What is of exceptional significance for this aim is to set in train global negotiations at the United Nations. The results of the recent summit meeting in Cancun represent an encouragement in this direction. To strengthen mutual economic cooperation by nonaligned and developing countries and the collective and individual reliance on one's own forces represents an important factor in the struggle to establish a new international economic order.

We are following with particular attention the development of the situation in southern Africa. The aggressive policy of Pretoria's racist regime and the continuous attacks on the frontline countries are threatening peace and security not merely in that area but also further afield in the world.

Yugoslavia has most severely condemned the recent aggression by South Africa on Angola and the attacks on the Southwest African People's Organization [SWAPO] camps. We have expressed our full solidarity with the people of Angola in the defense of its independence and sovereignty and we have demanded the aggressor's immediate withdrawal. Namibia's illegal occupation by the Republic of South Africa represents a flagrant violation of the UN decisions and of the norms of international law. Yugoslavia advocates that the problem of Namibia be immediately resolved on the basis of the UN plan. We support SWAPO as the only legitimate representatives of the people of Namibia.

We condemn the policy of the racist government of South Africa and we advocate that the system of apartheid and racial discrimination, as the darkest remnants of colonial past and an anachronism in present day international relations, be totally eliminated.

The historic victory of the people of Zimbabwe represents a great contribution to the joint struggle of the peoples of Africa and nonaligned countries against colonialism, racism and all forms of subjugation and domination. This victory encourages the people of Namibia and of southern Africa in their just struggle for freedom and independence.

Comrade Prime Minister,

As regards our bilateral relations, I hope I share your view about our being satisfied with the results so far. They have a firm foundation because they rest on principles of respect, sovereignty, independence, equality and mutual respect, understanding and mutual benefit.

However, we believe that favorable conditions and good opportunities exist for their further development and promotion. It is our assessment that it is in our mutual interest that continuity of exchange of views at all levels be ensured in our cooperation, and this was also demonstrated by the visit which comrade Sergej Kraigher paid to Zimbabwe in connection with the proclamation of the day of independence, by the visit which Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, paid to your country in April this year, and by visits at ministerial and other levels in both directions.

In our relations we attach special importance to economic and scientific-technical cooperation which should be enriched with new forms and content. The possibilities for the promotion of commodity exchange, investment cooperation, industrial cooperation, agriculture, construction industry and other branches of the economy must be looked into. We are also interested in promoting other areas of cooperation, such as educational-cultural, information and others.

Comrade Prime Minister, the Government and the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia follow with sympathy the successes which the people and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe have attained under your leadership on the plain of internal national consolidation, sociopolitical and economic transformation and consolidation of your independent national position. I would like to assure you, Comrade Prime Minister, that the friendly people and Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe can in future, too, rely on our all-round support in these efforts.

I should like to express my conviction that your visit to Yugoslavia will open up further prospects for an all-round development of our friendly relations and cooperation.

During your stay in Yugoslavia you will certainly feel the warm friendship which our nations and nationalities nurture for the people of Zimbabwe and for you personally, and also great sympathy for the efforts which your country is making in building a better and a more equitable society and in consolidating its independent and nonaligned position on the international plain.

Permit me, Comrade Prime Minister, to raise this glass to the health of Dr Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, to your health, to the health of your wife and your esteemed associates, to the happiness and all-round development of your country and the prosperity of the friendly people of Zimbabwe, and to successful and all-round development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonaligned countries."

Mugabe Toast

LD190014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2011 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- Replying to his host, Prime Minister Mugabe said: "Allow me first of all to thank you, Comrade Premier, and through you also the people of Yugoslavia, for the friendly invitation to visit your fine and friendly country. I should also like to express my gratitude for the exceptionally warm welcome encountered by me, my wife and by members of my delegation, and also for the kind words which you, comrade premier, addressed to me and to the people of Zimbabwe. I should like to assure you that the Government and the people of Zimbabwe nurture the same sentiments for your and your country.

Comrade Premier, 1 and 1/2 years have elapsed since my country gained its independence. For nine decades my compatriots were semi-slaves in the country of their forefathers. Colonialism foisted foreign masters on them. No nation is prepared to accept the domination of foreigners and for this reason the people of my country had to embark on the road of struggle for national freedom and independence.

Our long liberation struggle has taught us that independence and sovereignty are not only the basic objectives but essential conditions to release the creative energy of every nation. This is why after independence was gained my government immediately set itself the objective of building unity through variety so that the entire population could be mobilized on the task of resettlement, rehabilitation and construction. So we set ourselves the task to conciliate the sides which until yesterday were in conflict.

The government of my country is aware that peace and national unity lead to the establishment of a favorable ground and that they also represent an indispensable condition for the successful realization of every program of socioeconomic development. During just over 1 and 1/2 years my government, with the assistance of our friends, managed to resettle 2.5 million people who in the course of the war were forced to abandon their homes.

Comrade Premier, comrades and friends. I have no intention of painting a rosy picture only of our internal situation without dealing also with the problems which we face.

The country's economy had been led to the brink of ruin in the many years of struggle for independence. The country's infrastructure had been in a situation which could virtually not be improved. In rural areas, to put it mildly, there were no facilities for education and the institutions which existed had been neither equipped properly nor had they been in line with a system of education orientated toward the education of the masses. In rural areas, where 80 percent of our population lives, health institutions did not exist. These difficulties, however, had not discouraged us in our orientation to implement the socialist goals.

Yugoslavia has sent 66 tractors which will be used to implement the projects within the framework of the program for the development and rehabilitation of our country. My government has already concluded an agreement with the Associated Bank of Belgrade for a credit of \$50 million with which the imports of Yugoslav goods will be financed. We are also grateful for the technical assistance extended to us, in particular in the professional training of cadres for the police and the armed forces. We hope that the agreement on trade and economic cooperation signed between our two governments during the visit which his excellency Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, paid to our country will contribute to the consolidation of our advanced relations.

Comrades, after 15 years of strenuous fighting, the people of Zimbabwe have only one wish and one hope, that is, to rebuild their country, to renew and develop the economy and to expand peaceful relations and cooperation with their neighbors. This is the reason for my government proclaiming, following the acquisition of independence, the policy of good-neighborliness. However, Comrade Premier, the situation in the Republic of South Africa and in Namibia gives cause for great concern. Though we have opted for a policy of good relations with our neighbors we have made it known clearly that this does not mean that we approve of the apartheid system in South Africa. We believe in the absolute equality of all races both in the political and in the socioeconomic spheres. We cannot agree to one society being based on the principle of racial segregation regardless of where this segregation may exist. Therefore, we condemn the policy of apartheid carried out by the Pretoria regime as inhuman and barbaric.

In order to preserve the existing reactionary system, the Republic of South Africa is waging a hostile policy toward its neighbors and toward our country which has only just achieved its independence. Up to this moment, South Africa has recruited over 5,000 members of the reactionary forces of the former Muzorewa regime with the aim of bringing about instability in our country. The regime of South Africa is carrying out aggressive attacks on Mozambique and Angola day by day.

The world should know about the adventurist aggression of South Africa in order that there be greater condemnation of that regime.

The situation in Namibia continues to worsen. Further escalation of the conflict in this region represents a serious danger not only for the stability in the region but also for world peace. My government's attitude to the question of Namibia is well known. We fully support the right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence and we recognise SWAPO [Southwest African People's Organization] as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. We support unreservedly the application of the UN resolution 435 without changes or supplements. We are pleased that Yugoslavia consistently supports the cause of the Namibian people and thus also resolution 435.

LEADERS' GREETINGS ON GREAT OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

Kraigher to Brezhnev

LD062016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the Presidency to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The telegram contains cordial greetings and best wishes for fresh successes by the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union in the socialist development of their country.

The telegram also emphasizes satisfaction with the significant results achieved in Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation, as well as with the successful development of friendly relations based on jointly established principles and agreements which represent a firm basis for the continued promotion of comprehensive, equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR.

Dragosavak to Brezhnev

LD062014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1148 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- Dusan Dragosavak, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent greetings on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The telegram expresses best wishes for fresh successes in the socialist development of the USSR and for the continued prosperity of the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union. It also expresses the desire and readiness for continued development of friendly relations and equitable cooperation between the LCY and CPSU and between our two socialist countries. The greetings also express the firm conviction that the continued development of relations and cooperation between our parties and countries on well-known bases are in the lasting interest of the peoples of the SFRY and USSR, as well as in the interests of equitable international cooperation, socialism and world peace.

Djuranovic to Tikhonov

LD062018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"On behalf of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, and on my own behalf, I send greetings and cordial best wishes to you and to the Council of Ministers of the USSR. I wish all the working people of the USSR continued successes in building socialism," the telegram emphasizes.

Djuranovic also emphasizes that friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations and efforts on both sides to expand and deepen cooperation are in the best interests of the people of both countries, as well as in the interests of socialism and world peace.

STUDENTS', TEACHERS' MEETINGS IN PRISTINA

AU121844 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 81 p 3

[S.H. report]

[Text] Pristina, 6 Nov -- In the current academic year, activities aimed at consistently implementing the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, which began during the spring months following the outbreak of the hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations from the Albanian nationalist and irredentist positions, have been continued at all faculties and higher schools in Kosovo.

However, the process of ideological-political differentiation has been mainly limited to verbal statements. A certain number of lecturers and associate lecturers have not joined the actions conducted by the League of Communists as well as by the self-managing organs and other sociopolitical organizations. Therefore, as was concluded by the university's political aktiv of the League of Communists at its meeting last night, the process of ideological, political differentiation not only among members of the League of Communists but also among members of the Federation of Socialist Youth will be continued at the forthcoming joint meetings of students and lecturers which will be exclusively organized at the level of groups, chairs and sections of faculties and higher schools. At these meetings, which will be a continuation of the discussions and democratic dialogue at meetings with students held in local communities in summer, special attention will be devoted to the goals of the anti-Yugoslav propaganda waged by Albania, as well as to completely unmasking the hostile goals and intentions.

These meetings must not be understood as a campaign but rather as a place for dialogue and as a part of actions to stabilize the entire situation at the university and in the province. Discussions on all our achievements, difficulties and the prospects provided by our self-managing socialism must be accorded a special place at these meetings.

KOSOVO COMMUNE ANALYZES EMIGRATION IN LAST DECADE

AU142136 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] In the past 10 years, 310 Serbian and Montenegrin families have emigrated from the Klina commune. It has now been established that only 11 families left under pressure. This was said today at a session of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Klina, which performed a critical analysis of the tasks arising from the action program of the League of Communists Provincial Committee in the field.

It was said that after the hostile demonstrations, the Klina communists began broad activities to prevent discontent among the citizens, and only 3 Serbian and Montenegrin families emigrated from the commune in the past 7 months. The session pointed out a number of irregularities and anomalies, particularly in the conduct of the cadre policy. It occurs that Albanians get jobs more easily in some collectives, and Serbs and Montenegrins in others. It was concluded at the session that this must be urgently overcome.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN -- Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency has issued a decree appointing Slobodan Martinovic, hitherto chief inspector in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0946 GMT 12 Nov 81 LD]